

# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1887

Vol. 47, No. 1

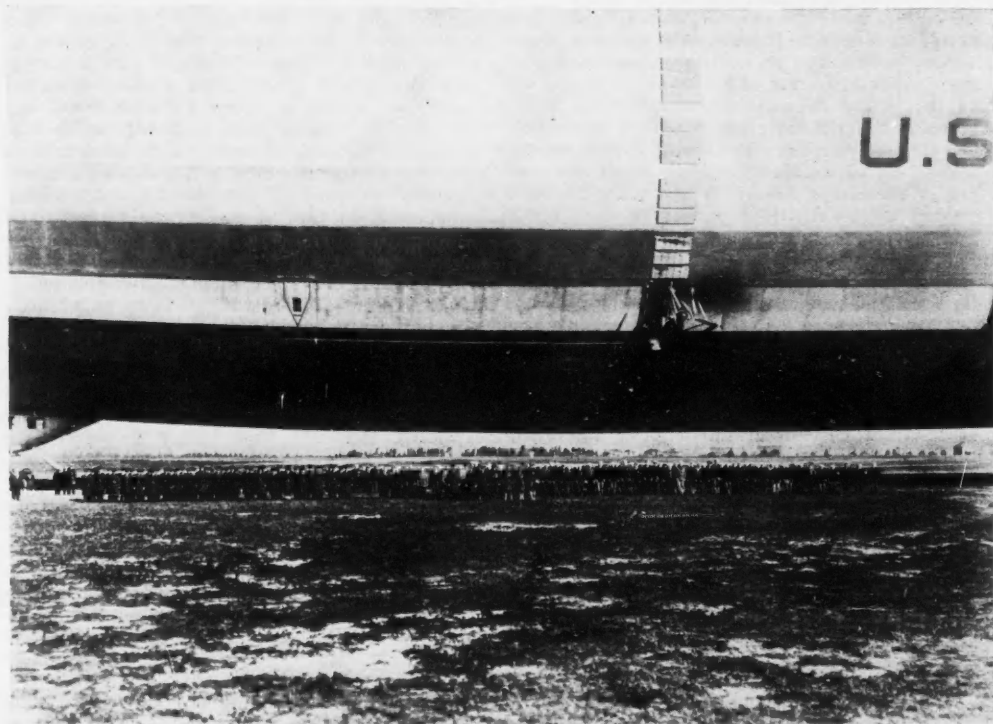
TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 14, 1931

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## THE AMERICAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENE

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### A NEW AIR PASSENGER RECORD

The USS Akron, world's largest lighter-than-air craft, established a new record for aircraft carrying passengers when she took 207 persons aloft recently. Seventy-six of the passengers were members of the crew, the remainder being invited guests.



### BRITISH POLITICAL FEATURES

An interesting picture of topical interest taken at the Artist-Craftsman exhibition at Central Hall, London, shows: Visitors examining life-masks of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George by 'Og'.

**R**AMSAY MACDONALD and Stanley Baldwin seem to have grappled most successfully with the task of re-organizing National Government; and the amicable adjustments are especially due to the influence Mr. Baldwin has been able to exercise over his followers. Had the Conservative caucus insisted on cabinet representation commensurate with their overwhelming numbers in the new House of Commons, ill-feeling might easily have arisen. Veterans like Sir Austen Chamberlain seem to have been willing to waive their claims, and no doubt there are many who will regret the absence from the Treasury Bench of Winston Churchill, the most widely experienced administrator of government departments in public life. That the Conservatives should be willing to content themselves with 11 members in a cabinet of 20 shows the fine spirit which characterizes British political life.

With a wealth of cabinet material left untouched the new MacDonald-Baldwin administration comes near to being a cabinet of all the talents. The three most aggressive leaders in the fight for the continuance of National Government, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Snowden, content themselves with posts that do not involve the routine of departmental administration and are left free to devote themselves to parliamentary duties. The selection of Neville Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer is most gratifying, to all who desire a restoration of Empire prosperity. The presence in this office of a man who combines long business experience with enlightened political ideas will command world confidence. He has as associates in departments directly connected with commerce, other men of rare capacity; Walter Runciman, as President of the Board of Trade, J. H. Thomas as Secretary of State for the Dominions, a man whose known imperial preference sentiments have never previously had scope; and Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, father of the Empire Marketing Board, as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The immense routine of civil service and domestic management is in the hands of another remarkably able administrator Sir Herbert Samuel, who continues as Home Secretary; and allied portfolios of a domestic nature are allotted to young blood of great ability. This is also true of the selections for national defence with its three services, navy, army, and aviation.

### Personnel of British Cabinet

**Britain's Exterior Problems**

aviation as air marshal of Britain in the first Baldwin Government. His ability and adaptability for an office in which qualities of personal leadership as well as a statesmanlike mind are necessary, are generally recognized by Englishmen.

Britain's foreign relations have been placed in the hands of the man who is generally regarded as the intellectual giant of the House of Commons, Sir John Simon. He has two great and immediate problems to deal with. During the crisis in Manchuria,

Britain, busy setting her own house in order, has been perforce silent; but from now onward will be able through Sir John Simon to definitely serve the cause of conciliation and peace, if disordered China can be persuaded to listen to reason. The other immediate problem is world-disarmament. An international conference on this all-important question is due to meet at Geneva in February. Last winter the participating nations unanimously selected Arthur Henderson as organizing chairman of this momentous gathering, primarily because he was British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Circumstances that have since arisen render it impossible that Mr. Henderson should be the chief plenipotentiary of Great Britain at this conference. The choice of a successor, should he decide to facilitate matters by resigning the Chairmanship, involves certain technicalities; but if European nations decide that Sir John Simon would make an acceptable successor he will undoubtedly contribute profound ability to the deliberations of a body in which the future well-being of mankind is involved.

**Fair of Two Cities in Prospect**

**THE** Department of Overseas Trade, London, is organizing a British Industries Fair which is to take place next February, and which has at least one novel characteristic, namely that it will be held simultaneously in two cities, London and Birmingham. The event is furthermore unique in that the London section will be held in two widely separated locations. The main London section will be housed at Olympia while the textiles section, a most comprehensive show, will be displayed at what is known as the White City. It is expected that the textiles show will be of an unprecedented character since the original area of 40,000 square feet has been doubled. At Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, where the other section of the B.I.F. will be held, buildings have been extended to permit of a quarter of a million square feet of floor space. Furniture in all its branches, from machine made output of mass production to the finest individual craftsmanship, will be a feature of the show. The whole enterprise is taken as an indication that despite troublous times in British trade, manufacturers are undismayed.

**Letting Down Myth Makers**

**THE** latest novelist to brave the terrors of Toronto literary enthusiasm has been the brilliant romance writer Rafael Sabatini, who is very much an Englishman despite the fact that his Lancashire mother acquired an Italian husband. In a very striking discourse Mr. Sabatini let down the myth-makers of history rather badly and his disclosures were all the more significant because he happens to have written serious history (vide his Lives of Cesare Borgia and Torquemada) and to have also "pepped up" history in a multitude of historical romances. According to the experience of this expert, it is plain that even in the most picturesque episodes of accepted history you "can't generally, always, sometimes tell" just what really happened.

For centuries boys have been accidentally killing or maiming little companions while trying to imi-

tate William Tell's feat of shooting an apple off the head of his son. Now Mr. Sabatini assures us that no such person as Tell ever lived, though chapels have been erected to his memory in Switzerland. His romantic story must be relegated to the category of the legendary war propaganda current 15 years ago, — a good yarn invented to keep up the morale of the Swiss nation. As such it undoubtedly served its purpose well, and the Swiss nation owes a debt to William Tell even if he was a myth. But if the world can be made to believe that he never existed it may save a few score of young lives in future.

The study of history is not discredited because the job of sifting out falsehood from truth has proven beyond the strength of historians in the past. It is not strange that history contains many "mysteries" about which untenable stories have been promulgated. Right in our own midst we have had murder mysteries, about which a dozen different unprovable theories exist. What wonder then if unsolved mysteries were common in the old days when there were no analytic sleuths and eagle-eyed reporters to clear them up. And the old chroniclers seem to have been as keen about romance-writing that would hold reader-interest as Mr. Sabatini himself.

After all it matters little whether posterity has been unjustly prejudiced against certain figures of the past and has cherished a groundless admiration for others. The ability to make the modern reader visualize the past and obtain a sense of the forces at work is what really counts. Mr. Sabatini himself has done more through the purely imaginary history of most of his novels to make us understand the life of vanished epochs, than the fact-finders who supply him with raw material.

**Suggestion on Teaching of History**

**IN** A speech delivered on prize-day at St. Andrews College, Aurora, Ont., Sir William Clarke, British High Commissioner to Canada made a suggestion relative to the teaching of history which was both novel and important. It occurred in a discourse on the problems youth must face in the complex world of to-day. He pointed out that history as it used to be taught seldom got within measurable distance of our own times. School schedules did not seem to recognize that the events of to-day are history in the making, history being made in an unbroken continuity with the past; the tendencies of one's own day deriving from the days that have gone before; and especially, of course, from those most immediately preceding.

Sir William's radical view is that history should be taught from our own days backward. By this method the student would get the most essential elements first, and would be enabled to perceive how the present has grown out of the achievements and errors of the immediate past. After that the student if interested could probe steadily backward in the long chain of effect and cause to the very beginnings of history if he chose. If one did not wish to go back that far, it would not greatly matter. The student would acquire a sense of the issues of his own time and of how they arose. As Sir William put it "The rising generation would enter into its

trusteeship possessing a far clearer grasp of its affairs,—a point of departure from which to view the movements of its own day."

The High Commissioner added that such thoughts naturally occur to one looking back over the generation of the past 20 years and the disasters which came upon it, disasters which with wider knowledge it might have been possible to avoid. We commend his suggestion to the serious attention of educationists throughout Canada. It would certainly transform history into a real educative force, instead of a source of romantic enjoyment.

**A** BULLETIN issued by the Department of Industries & Commerce in New Zealand, containing a Summary of the Finance, Trade and Industries of New Zealand for the year ending 30th June last, is of unusual interest to Canada, because of the desire of Canadian business men for a new treaty which will restore trade between that Dominion and our own.

**New Zealand Trade Figures**

During the present depression New Zealand has suffered the common lot of a considerable decline in her general trade; but the losses are almost entirely due to low prices for her exportable products and not to decreased production. For the year ending June 30th last there was an excess of exports over imports of approximately \$17,855,000. New records were established in two branches of production during the past season, both following upon records established in the preceding season. The industries referred to are the dairying industry and the fruit industry.

Statistics relating to the trade between New Zealand and Canada show that the antipodean dominion's trade with Canada up to the 30th June, 1930, totalled approximately \$20,000,000. For the same period ending June, 1931 it had declined to \$2,600,000. Canada's sales declined from \$22,700,000 to \$13,000,000. In other words, the total external trade declined from \$42,000,000 to \$15,600,000 in the twelve months compared. This presents a situation which demands an understanding.

**Sentiment in Strange Places**

**IN** SHERIDAN'S "School For Scandal," Sir Peter Teazle, before his eyes were opened to the true character of Joseph Surface, was fond of extolling the latter as "a man of sentiment". Apparently the court bailiffs of Montreal are deserving of a meed of admiration on the same ground—they, too, are "men of sentiment". So far back as April of this year, a writ was issued against one of their number.

Camille Oswald Lippe, to wit; but it was not until a week or two ago that it was found possible to serve this writ. This glaring instance of the law's delay was due, it appears, to squeamishness, in other words, to excess of sentiment, on the part of Mr. Lippe's fellow-bailiffs. They were unwilling, so it was stated in terms, in the Practice Court, before Mr. Justice Patterson, to serve their colleague with legal process from motives of professional "delicacy". Verily "times change and we change with them". The court bailiff of an earlier day, as depicted for us by Dickens and other portrayals of the manners and morals of the early Victorian era, was not usually a gentleman imbued with such fine sensibility—in fact, if a diamond, he was generally more than a little of a rough one!



# THE AMERICAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENE

Welter of Economic Troubles Demanding Remedy—Disturbances in Agrarian Districts—Liquor Issue Insists on Recognition—Hoover's Chances for Renomination are Improving

By JOHN A. STEVENSON  
Canadian Correspondent of the London Times

THE United States is now plunged up to the neck in the welter of economic troubles, which have been afflicting the majority of the European countries. Unemployment figures have been steadily mounting all summer and there are now admitted to be at least 7 million idle workers within the bounds of the Republic while Senator Borah predicts that before the winter is over the figure will have risen to twelve millions. Banks a month ago were failing right and left in different parts of the country and in Wall St. admittedly grave anxiety still prevails about the plight of many financial institutions in the Western states. There has been a terrific slump in real estate values and bonds and Mr. Bernard J. Reis, a well known accountant, estimates that no less than six billion dollars worth of supposedly safe securities in the shape of first mortgage bonds of skyscrapers and other buildings are in default. In many of the coalfields of the states like West Virginia and Kentucky a virtual state of civil war exists between striking miners and the special police hired by the coal operators and the total casualties in the warfare already run into the hundreds.

A "Buy in your own state movement", which was begun as a campaign to buttress home industries, is spreading through the West and threatens to develop into a real nuisance. Illinois has decided to bar out-of-state materials and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois have placed taxes upon products like vegetable shortening for the purpose of encouraging the use of local hog lard. The result is that Southern states which produce cottonseed oil and resent the discrimination are threatening reprisals in the shape of taxes on corn and oats. Indeed Pennsylvania has already retaliated by a measure prohibiting the use in public works of materials from the states which pass such discriminatory legislation. So there is in progress a form of domestic trade sniping which interferes with national industries and national transportations and, unless checked, may dislocate the whole national economy which is based upon a system of complete free trade between the states.

Meanwhile the Hoover administration is floundering about in very troubled waters and trying to devise solutions for the baffling domestic and international problems which beset it. The former have naturally demanded first attention and following conferences between the President and his advisors on the one hand and first a group of financial leaders and then the leaders of both the dominant political parties, there has been announced the formation of a great new Credit Corporation with a capital of 500 million dollars which it is understood has already been subscribed. In this corporation the stronger banks are pooling their credit resources to take care of a mass of securities held by weaker banks which although fundamentally sound have become temporarily "frozen" and which are not eligible for rediscount under the present rules of the Federal Reserve Banks and to halt the process of dumping them upon weakened markets where recently frightened bankers and investors have been selling them on the bargain counter. Mr. Hoover has also had to face a vigorous demand from the American Legion for a full cash payment of the bonus certificates held by ex-servicemen who have already had advances on them costing the Treasury about a billion dollars, and he showed considerable courage in going to Detroit and making a speech which had the effect of inducing the leaders of the legion to drop their demand. But, if the Legion convention helped the President out in one way, it has caused him serious embarrassment in another direction for it passed a resolution of a very "wet" character denouncing prohibition and demanding that some modification of the present liquor law be forthwith secured.

The American Federation of Labor has also taken a similar line and any hopes that the liquor issue would be thrust into the background through public



NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE "BLUE GRASS" STATE

Photo shows Circuit Judge Ruby Laffoon, Madisonville Democrat, who defeated Mayor William B. Harrison, Louisville Republican, by the greatest majority ever given a Kentucky Governor in the recent Kentucky elections which saw a Democratic landslide in that State.

preoccupation in economic problems have now vanished. The "wet" forces indeed have taken advantage of the economic depression to evolve a new argument for their cause and for the time being are concentrating upon it; they contend that, if the prohibition laws were only modified to permit the sale of wine and beer, not only would employment be found for thousands of workers in breweries but the farmers of states which produce barley and the grapegrowers of California would also benefit. There is some evidence that this new argument for "wetness" is winning support especially in labor circles and the Hoover administration is reported to be disturbed about its possible effects. At any rate the Secretary of Agriculture has admitted that he has instituted a departmental inquiry in order to ascertain what exactly the economic effects of such a proposed liberalisation of the prohibition laws would be. Meanwhile the "wet" leaders of the Republican party have been applying further pressure at the White House to induce Mr. Hoover to relax his "bone-dry" attitude but rumors that he had been persuaded to come out for the legalised sale of light wines and beer under a system of governmental control have so far had no confirmation and the Anti-Saloon League is confident that he is too deeply enmeshed in their chains to escape.

Mr. Hoover, also, remains obdurate against countenancing any direct Federal policy of relief for unemployment and is pinning his faith upon the labors of the organization headed by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which he has set up for the purpose of co-ordinating activities for the relief of unemployment distress during the winter. This organization is not collecting funds itself but is creating local committees who will undertake this task. For example New York has been asked to raise the sum of 12 million dollars and Mr. T. W. Lamont of the Morgan firm in addressing an organization meeting warned his audience that, unless adequate sums were contributed by private individuals and corporations to relieve suffering and distress, the state would be compelled to shoulder the burden and the "dole" would become inevitable. But many shrewd observers doubt whether Mr. Hoover's plan of leaving the unemployment problem to the mercy of private charity will prove efficacious. The financial problem of the Govern-

ment has also become acute for the revenues for the first quarter of the current fiscal year placed at \$577,850,700 showed a drop of no less than 243 millions compared with the first quarter of the previous year and the Treasury officials are said to have reached the conclusion that a general increase in all income taxes and a broadening of the basis of taxation are now inevitable.

IN REGARD to the international situation American papers offer evidence of the prevalence of considerable resentment about Britain's sudden abandonment of the gold standard, and apparently it is quite acute in financial circles in New York. The view there is that Britain after a credit of 400 million dollars had with considerable difficulty been raised in New York and Paris for the purpose of sustaining the pound, was exceedingly inconsiderate in making a sudden reversal of her financial policy and letting the pound depreciate; moreover the suspicion prevails that the move had behind it the deliberate and sinister purpose of enabling British exporters to gain an advantage over their American competitors in the South American and other markets. No account apparently is taken of the unexpected developments in the shape of heavy withdrawals of balances held in London by the Scandinavian countries which forced the abandonment of the gold standard and the tone of some American papers like the New York Evening Post towards Britain has been bitterer than at any time since the war. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson are however persevering with a liberal policy in regard to disarmament; they have supported the idea of a year's holiday in naval construction, which Signor Grandi of Italy has sponsored and orders have been given to pare down American expenditure for new naval construction to the minimum.

It is thoroughly realised in Washington that the year's moratorium now in force in connection with war debts and reparations is only a temporary palliative and important further developments were looked for as the result of the impending visit of Premier Laval of France to Washington. But the conferences between Laval and his experts on the one side and the Hoover administration and its officials on the other seem to have been comparatively negligible in their results and to have left a feeling of disappointment. President Hoover was unable to recede from the traditional American stand that his country could not commit itself to definite guarantees about the security of any European country and Senator Borah did not help matters by queering the pitch with an interview in which he denounced the Treaty of Versailles and declared that until Europe disarmed there could be no concessions made about war debts by the United States. However the negotiations may have paved the way for an extension of the moratorium on debts and reparations and the United States has agreed to participate in the Disarmament Conference.

Meanwhile the economic depression which is afflicting the United States has been responsible for some hard thinking among the industrial and financial leaders of the country and a realisation is growing among them that some drastic reforms in the economic structure of the country are inevitable if the capitalist system is to be saved from complete shipwreck. Mr. Melvin Traylor, now the leading banker in Chicago who has been mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency some months ago delivered at the annual meeting of the U. S. Chambers of Commerce a vigorous assault upon the practices of Wall Street and urged the need of drastic reforms in the financial and industrial world. Now Mr. Gerard Swope, the President of the General Electric Company, who is one of the great captains of American industry, has come forward with a comprehensive and detailed plan for the reorganisation of the industrial fabric. It outlines in detail proposals for workmen's compensation, life and disability insurance pensions systems and unemployment insurance. It suggests specifically that labor should have a voice at least in the administration of the funds for these different insurance proposals and hints, although quite vaguely, that it might even be allowed a say in the actual management of industry itself. It proposes that all industrial and commercial companies with fifty or more employees and engaged in an interstate business should organize trade associations for the purpose of "co-ordinating" production and consumption and for "the stabilisation of prices" and it recognises at least in part some inevitable consequences of such a move by suggesting that these trade associations should be "supervised" for the protection of the public either by the Federal Trade Commission or by some new Federal authority specially constituted for the purpose.

Furthermore Mr. Owen D. Young, the Chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric, whose enlightened views have probably played a large part in evolving the scheme, has announced that all the leading companies in the electric manufacturing business have expressed their willingness to adopt it, if public approval and legal authority can be secured for it. The Swope programme is now being freely discussed in the United States and while in some quarters it is regarded as dangerously radical, the more intelligent leaders of industry discerning that the capitalist system is now on trial for its life, see in it an attempt to save it by a drastic process of reorganisation. The view of Socialist leaders like Mr. Norman Thomas is that the plan, while to be welcomed as a sign of belated repentance, comes too late to save capitalism from the consequences of its own errors and follies and specific criticisms directed against the scheme are that under it the lowest-paid workers would be saddled with too heavy a share of the burden of premium payments, that the amount of insurance suggested would be inadequate particularly for unemployment and that the weaker industries unless aided from governmental resources would be unable to face the burden involved for insurance. But from the viewpoint of the workers the different pension, disability and unemployment schemes represented an enormous advance upon any social protection

which has ever been suggested for the workers of the United States and the plan will undoubtedly have a hearing. It could not however be carried into effect unless the anti-trust acts were repealed and certain amendments to the Constitution secured.

NOTHING has happened to suggest that Mr. Hoover will not easily secure renomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Republican convention next summer. There are numerous party chieftains and literally thousands of the active Republican workers who do not want to vote again for Mr. Hoover and feel that his renomination makes defeat almost inevitable for their party inasmuch as no President for half a century has acquired the same degree of unpopularity. But one of the grave disabilities of the American political system is that a President wielding a power of patronage that he ought not to enjoy and being in a position to send large contingents of subservient officeholders, who are fearful of their jobs, as delegates to the convention is virtually always in a position to force his own renomination. So the Republican malcontents take the view that any movement to dethrone Hoover is hopeless and that he may as well be left to defend his own case and his administration's as best he can. There has been recurring talk of drafting Mr. Coolidge from his retirement in the hope that the legend, very ill-founded, about his gifts as an architect of national prosperity still survives as a vote-getting factor but the Sage of Northampton, who is nothing if not a shrewd observer of political currents, has finally squelched any such notion by a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post in which he explicitly declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate and pleaded for loyalty to Mr. Hoover.

The loyalty which he urges simply does not exist and the New York Nation thinks that if some prominent Republican Progressive like Senator Borah or Judge Kenyon were to raise the standard of revolt and challenge Mr. Hoover's right to renomination at the convention even the office-holding delegates, if times were still bad, would be hard to hold in line for the President. One weakness of Mr. Hoover's



HIS ELECTION GIVES THE HOUSE TO THE DEMOCRATS

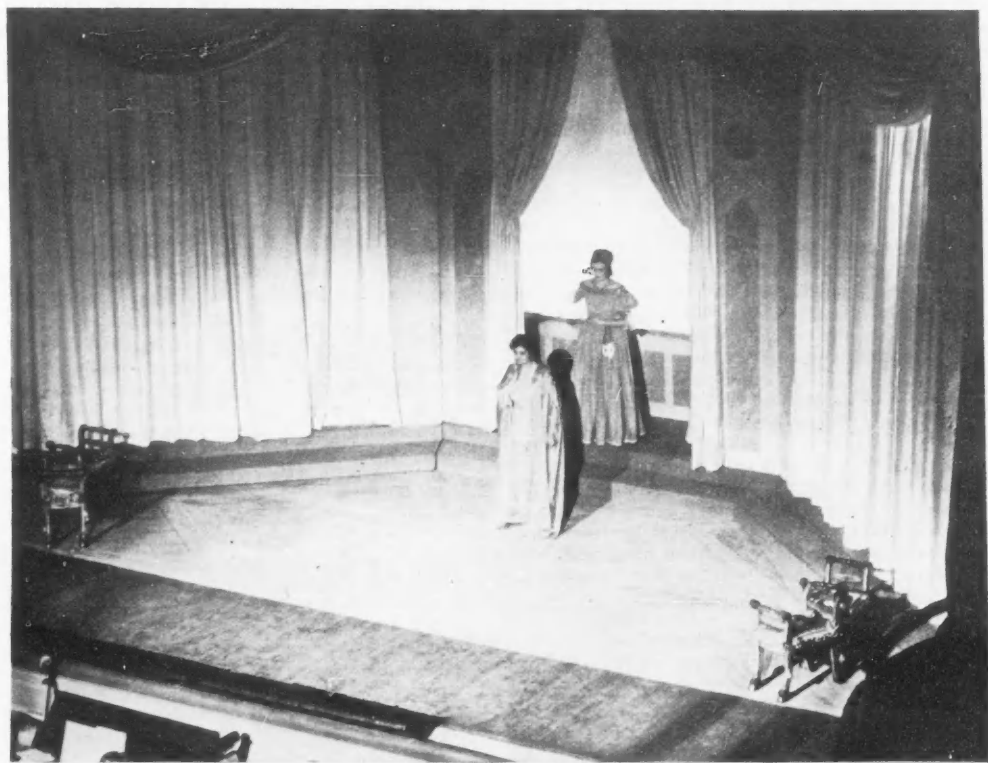
Michael J. Hart who was elected to Congress from the Eight District of Michigan and who is the first Democrat to be elected to Congress from that district in thirty-two years. His election assures the Democrats a majority in the House of Representatives.

position is that he has been bereft of a large part of his former press support. The Scripps-Howard chain of papers the largest group under one single ownership in the United States are definitely ranged against him and the Hearst papers are very unfriendly while other important papers of the Republican stripe like the Curtis publications, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Sun demonstrate by intermittent barrages of unfavorable criticism that they would dearly like to escape the unpalatable duty of supporting him. In the end, however, party discipline will probably assert itself and he will be renominated not merely without enthusiasm but with grave forebodings.

Meanwhile the plans of Republican party managers have been thrown into confusion by the sudden and untimely death of Senator Dwight Morrow of New Jersey. When it became known that Mr. Curtis of Kansas had decided that he had a better chance of remaining in public life if he contested his old Senatorial seat than if he shared Mr. Hoover's fortunes again as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the Republican managers had practically made up their minds that Senator Morrow would be the best running-mate for the President. Now Mr. Morrow is dead and the Republicans will have to look long and hard before they can find an equally attractive candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The party situation demands an Easterner who is not a confirmed "dry" and they will probably fall back upon some humdrum machine politician like Senator Jim Watson of Indiana, who is a ferocious protectionist and served last session as Republican floor leader in the Senate but is also a favorite butt of the Washington correspondents.

In the Democratic camp the friends of Governor Roosevelt are busy with the assiduous promotion of his candidacy and "Roosevelt for President" Clubs are being organized throughout the country. The list of influential Democratic politicians, who pledge their support to him is growing week by week and he still retains the long lead over all his potential rivals with which he began the summer. But the friendliness of the wing of the Democratic party led

(Continued on Next Page)



MAUDE ADAMS COMES BACK AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS' RETIREMENT

Maude Adams, who thirteen years ago deserted the stage at the height of her popularity in an effort to devote her time to the perfection of the art of photography and stage lighting, making her bow to a Cleveland audience recently as she returned to the stage as "Portia" in "The Merchant of Venice". Although she still refuses to pose for a photograph the above is the first one to be made of her in twenty years.



# THE CITIES OF MUKDEN AND HARBIN

Chief Manchurian Railroad Centre Also Holds Tombs of Manchu Dynasty  
— Harbin, the Coldest City in the World Has Hectic Social Life

By TOM McINNES

IF THERE be serious war again in Manchuria much will be heard about doings in and around Mukden and Harbin. They are very unlike in appearance and social atmosphere, but both are strategic centres because of being the two important inland railway centres of Manchuria. In the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 there was much fighting around Mukden, and one of the most sanguinary and decisive actions became known as the Battle of Mukden.

There is no waterway to Mukden. Many still walk to and from it, or ride on horses, or in the primitive Peking carts. But one may reach Mukden three ways by rail. Going east from Europe over Trans-Siberian Railway, change of cars is made at the Manchurian border town of Manchuli. From there one takes the Chinese Eastern eastward through Harbin and directly south to Changchun, where change is made to the South Manchuria Railway continuing south to Mukden. The Chinese Eastern has a five foot gauge, with very commodious cars, suitable for big Russians, while the South Manchuria has standard gauge, and American type of cars. So there can be no going south from Changchun without change. But one may proceed by the Chinese Eastern from Harbin eastward through Northern Manchuria into the Primur Province of Siberia, and make junction with the Trans-Siberian near Vladivostok.

Mukden lies in a dusty plain about 500 miles south of Harbin, about 500 miles north-east of Peking, about 190 miles south of Changchun and 250 miles north-east of Dairen. Travelling from the Pacific westward for Mukden, one takes the South Manchuria direct from its ocean terminus at Dairen. Or coming up out of China from the south one takes the Peking-Mukden Railway. Suppose yourself taking the latter line, you will alight at the Fengtien Station in Mukden. Fengtien is an alternate name for Mukden.

The Fengtien Station is a thick, two-storey brick building, with a low dome, in the modified modern style of Japanese architecture. The second storey was used as a station hotel, and of course was called Yamato Hotel, for no other apparent reason than that "Yamato" seems to be the only name the South Manchuria Railway Company can think of for a hotel all the way from Dairen up to Changchun. Re-

so narrow. Mukden has a population of about 150,000, as compared with the million of Peking. It is a square city, with a wall of stone and large grey bricks, packed with clay between inner and outer courses, about thirty feet thick at base, rising to a height of thirty feet, and extending about three miles distance on its four sides. There are bastions on each of the four corners. Outlying from the wall there is a huge earthen rampart about twenty-five feet high, pierced with eight gates, and forming an irregular circle of about seven miles round. Some distance eastward of the rampart there is a dismal old castle of black bricks, suggestive of grim episodes better forgotten.

ENTERING the Walled City you find yourself in narrow streets crowded with chattering people, making good-natured way for each other, with bitter jests on smiling faces and with eyes squinting against the wind and dust and bright glare of the sun. These people, apart from Japanese and Europeans, are of half a dozen distinct Tartar breeds, in addition to Chinese from Northern China who have settled there. Mukden within the walls provides a motley show of medieval Tartar city life, where all go afoot, except for occasional squadrons of cavalry, and a few motor cars dashing about with high officials or military officers in a hurry to get somewhere else. The houses are built in the old Mongol style, like those of the Tartar City in Peking. In the centre of Mukden is a yellow-tiled, red palace. It was built by Tai-tze, founder of the Manchu Dynasty. Of the very few other notable structures are the Drum Tower and the Bell Tower, situated as usual toward the north wall, as if only from the north came danger in the old days. The various yamens, or official buildings, range along on the right of the palace down to the South Gate. They include the Foreign Office, Justice Department, Court House, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Mint, Army Headquarters and Arsenal. The Arsenal is thoroughly equipped and organized for the manufacture of ether, sulphuric acid, smokeless powder and poison gas, as well as field guns, machine guns, trench mortars, rifles, grenades and cartridges.

General Frank Sutton, once of Vancouver, and now back to his old love in the Argentine, served very efficiently in an arsenal annex which he or-

where the devout and the sorrowful may pray, and hope for some brighter fate hereafter. In the month of May the young greenery there of leaves and shrubs is very inviting, and one comes to the widespread innocence of wild flowers. It is a place wherein to forget the old evils of the city, and to hear no more "ancestral voices prophesying war!"

HARBIN, five hundred miles north of Mukden, is said to be the coldest city in the world, and maybe it is, since Dawson can no longer be called a city. But from mid-June to mid-August it is very hot in Harbin. In architecture and lay-out Harbin is a modern Russian city, with Chinese touches and one very Chinese quarter. It is situated on the Sungari River, to and fro of which in summer there is much traffic, as the Sungari is navigable and flows north-easterly into the great Amur River, reaching to the sea in the Gulf of Tartary, opposite the north end of Sakhalin Island, very valuable on account of its fisheries.

Harbin is divided into five quarters, known as the Old Town, Pristan or Jew Town, Railway Town or Official Quarter, Fu-chia-tien or Chinese Quarter, and the Place of Departure or Execution Quarter. The latter is merely an unobstructed sloping ground between Pristan and Railway Town, and it might be made some day into a pleasant park, if ever good government and happy days should come for Harbin. Meanwhile it is frequently a place of interest to thousands of spectators, as well as the police and the expert executioners and the condemned.

In Pristan are good modern shops and banks, and there are several good hotels and theatres in that quarter, besides cabarets and dance-halls and more dissolute places galore. Well dressed and fascinating Russian women are to be seen there, as well as an occasional madam from Texas in exile. So late as four years ago accumulated stocks of champagne of choice vintage were to be had in Harbin for no higher price than in France, and also that sweet champagne which was a favorite with Disraeli, and of which Russians are so fond, and which really is the best sort for those who like it. Doubtless those stocks have been replenished. Accomplished Russian musicians fiddle and sing there for their supper through the long night hours.

Yes, life is hectic in Harbin. Many go there as to an ultimate city where one may live fast and free, and forget the past while the dollars last, and then make an end. It is a very Bodrahan, a city of the caravan's end, as Lord Dunsany has phrased it. The majority of European residents in Harbin are White Russians who have made their escape from the Red Russians, except that the uneconomic number of Russian employees on the Chinese Eastern Railway, with headquarters in Railway Town, are specially trained Communists whose chief aim is not to make the railway pay, but to make it a self-sustaining channel for the spread of Bolshevik propaganda throughout Manchuria and down into China.

Harbin is a very cosmopolitan place, where the dollar puts all on the same level, and where, even if you lose your dollar, you do not altogether lose your social status. You may get a dollar again, some day! Such is the sporty spirit of Harbin, even when frozen stiff. Chinese work for Europeans, and Europeans work for Chinese, and Jews do business.

Since the Manchurian Chinese soldiers, under the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, took control of Harbin, two years ago, there has been the like of a shifting new quarter added to the other five established quarters of Harbin. Across the river from Fu-chia-tien there is an uneasy settlement of those nomadic Mongolian bandits known as Hung Hu-tze, or Red Beards, because their first leaders long ago were hairy Russians with red beards. They make a fierce jungle on the outskirts of Harbin, in the fields of kaoliang. The Chinese soldiers, instead of turning their guns on them, came to a business arrangement. If now your child or your horse or your pig should happen to stray away into the bandit quarter you dare not go after it without first making a financial settlement with the soldiers on guard at the bridge-head, which done, they will then signal to the bandits that you are a right and proper person to approach without being fired upon, and for the purpose of conducting further negotiations.

For those of Harbin who may feel in need of the consolations of religion, there is one quiet, clean and fragrant temple in Fu-chia-tien, and to serve the other quarters there are two beautiful temples in the Byzantine style of the Orthodox Church, where daily services are held, and a few venerable priests of more or less understanding, and abundant goodwill and sympathy, are in charge to counsel patience and repentance in this most evil world. Maybe also there is a synagogue in Pristan.

## THE AMERICAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENE

(Continued from Page 2)

by Mr. J. J. Raskob and ex-Governor "Al" Smith is still a dubious quantity and, until it is definitely assured, it will remain uncertain whether Governor Roosevelt can obtain the two thirds majority necessary to carry the Democratic convention.

Lately the Democrats have been greatly heartened by the result of a series of by-elections and other contests which offered evidence that the tide of public sentiment is running more strongly than ever against the Hoover administration. It is true that in the five elections for the House of Representatives held on Nov. 4 they only made a net gain of one seat but the capture of a Republican stronghold in the eighth district of Michigan was a spectacular victory. They also easily held their own seats and came near winning the Cincinnati seat long held by the late Speaker Longworth. Furthermore their candidate for the Governorship of New Jersey won a smashing victory and in Kentucky, Connecticut and other states where desultory elec-

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tions were held, the swing towards the Democrats was convincing. So they are greatly encouraged and will carry on henceforth a persistent and aggressive campaign against the Hoover administration. They are also now in a position to control the organisation of the House of Representatives in the new Congress for they have 217 members as against 215 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite with two seats, only one of which can be filled before Congress meets, remaining vacant.

The main body of the party is still firmly committed to the idea of incorporating a definitely "wet" plank in the party platform and although Bishop Cannon and other Southern "dry" Democrats threaten to organise another insurgency to save prohibition, their opposition is now taken less seriously. The view of the "wet" Democrats was recently well expressed by Senator Bulkley of Ohio when he declared that "it is the duty of a political party to offer the country the best service it can towards a wise solution of every political problem of general interest" and after asserting his belief that his party should definitely declare for the resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment to the States he added:

"I challenge any supporter of the Eighteenth amendment to make any definite practical suggestion for improvement or to cite any responsible authoritative opinion that the Eighteenth amendment will ever be enforceable".



JAPAN CONTINUES HER LONG VIGIL IN MANCHURIA

One of the latest photos of the activities on the Manchurian war front showing Japanese troops keeping a careful guard over the much-discussed railway zone which they seized shortly after they invaded China.

cently a spacious and well appointed new Yamato Hotel has been completed at Mukden; making the fifth of that name in that territory.

After a very necessary wash on leaving the Peking-Mukden train, and a tolerable tiffin or dinner, according to hour of arrival, you walk out of the station and find yourself in a Japanese town, with a population of not more than five thousand, composed largely of Japanese and Koreans. Locally it is called the New Town. It is laid out in an oblong, occupying an area of about six hundred acres, with all streets at right angles, except for one avenue cut on the bias straight through the New Town into the European Quarter. In the centre of the New Town, through which this avenue runs there is the like of a London circus, only larger; more like the grand circle of Dairen, after which it is modelled. The streets are well paved, and average a hundred feet in width, and their names all end in "dori" or "machi", indicating Japanese dominance. In the New Town the South Manchuria Railway Company has installed a good water supply, and a sewerage system.

The European Quarter, or Foreign Settlement, was set aside under the Manchu Dynasty as a special district for residence of Americans and Europeans, and it has an area almost three times that of New Town. But there are not more than two hundred Europeans and Americans living there at any time, and probably a far less number at present. The Japanese now obivolute from their own New Town into the European Quarter, and doubtless they soon control it, which will be a good thing, as presently there are no modern conveniences there to compare with those of the New Town, except for the European Club, which is the one great oasis of comfort for the exiles there who are permitted to enter and enjoy its privileges.

Old Mukden—the Walled City—Mukden intra muros—in its little way is like Peking, but without the beauty of Peking. It has no such showing of fine trees; and it has no streets so wide, nor any streets

ganized at Mukden, and took charge of from 1922 to 1927, under the Old Marshal, Chang Tso-lin. Sutton brought to perfection at Mukden the manufacture of trench mortars and shells, with special inventions and improvements of his own. Largely because of their effectiveness, the Manchurian army of Chang Tso-lin was able to defeat the Chinese armies sent against him under Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang, once so acclaimed by missionaries as the Christian General, but who later fell under the influence of Moscow.

Mukden is not a city where Europeans would dwell for choice, as they do in beautiful Peking. It is far colder in Mukden, and always very dusty. But in its vicinity are some tombs of the early Manchu emperors, which are well worth seeing by those who appreciate their type of art, and its significance. On the way to the nearest of these tombs there is a fine golf course, which was much frequented by the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, who succeeded his father as Marshal of Mukden. He has been deposed by the Japanese, and now remains much indisposed down at Peking. But to his credit be it said that he is a great patron of dancing and of games and athletics. He spent a quarter of a million dollars of his own money for the construction, not yet completed, of a stadium at Mukden for outdoor games and marathon competitions.

The most romantic of the imperial tombs are those at Pei-ling. The main one was erected in 1643 as a mausoleum for the bodies of the Emperor Tai Tsing-wen and his devoted wife, the Empress Hsiao Tuan-wen. The open park, planted with cypresses and hard-wood trees, was walled for five miles round, and within that park, among other things and places of interest, there is a ruined castle where some ogre, or Oigur-Turkoman, might once have kept a lovely princess hidden from the world. Also there are huge stone lions and camels and elephants; potent talismans against evil influences which might otherwise disturb the peace of the departed. Among the trees are to be found a few oratories and shrines



# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

## The Prime Minister's Health

OTTAWA is presently more concerned about Mr. Bennett's health than about anything else, being prompted to such concern by its intimate knowledge of what the Prime Minister has gone through for fifteen or eighteen months, of the terrific strain to which he has subjected his physical endurance. It is recognized that he has placed a greater load on himself than any human body can be expected to endure, and Ottawa, aware of what he has been doing and endeavoring to do for the country, is anxious lest he should have carried the strain to too serious a length. His illness is, of course, the result of overwork. It is generally felt that he was unwise to return to his duties as soon as he did. But he has at last apparently been compelled to admit that there is a limit to his endurance and has consented to take a rest. He is going to Europe for nothing but a holiday. The south of France is supposed to be his choice of recuperating places. Since before the general elections in 1930 Mr. Bennett has given himself no respite, although he felt the effect. He simply refused to stop. I have heard him confess at seven o'clock of an evening recently to complete weariness, and a few minutes later, after a very hurried dinner, he had returned to his office on Parliament Hill to labor on till midnight. That only necessity is sending him away now is clearly indicated by the matters maturing to which he would have insisted on giving his personal attention were there even a possibility of his doing so.

However, what appears to be a fairly settled upturn in national and international affairs, making the concerns of governments less pressing, as well as the advancement of the more important business Ottawa has under way, should make his absence at this time less occasion for national concern than would have been the case a few weeks ago. During recent weeks of financial crises it was generally felt, in the Capital at any rate, that it was well for the country Mr. Bennett was in charge.

## The New Spirit

ONE does not know to what extent the feeling may be shared throughout the country, but in the Capital a spirit of something very much in the nature of buoyancy has been developing since the British elections. The sense of security has returned and men of national affairs are at last convinced that the depression has broken. With England safe and about to take greater command of world affairs again, international nervousness passes. The reaction of the stock markets and the wheat markets to what happened in England reflects the spirit of those having to do with Federal Government here.

The upward progress of wheat prices of course tends to ease the general economic situation in this country and should make less pressing some of the problems of the nation. But the prompt action at London and Ottawa looking to an Empire trade policy, now made possible through the installation of the new government, undoubtedly gives expression to general public opinion in respect of the more direct bearing of the British elections on Canada. What effect the necessity of Mr. Bennett's taking a holiday will have on the progress of efforts for a trade agreement is not apparent, but much undoubtedly can be accomplished in his absence and it may be, as some think, that the government here can have something to lay before parliament at the coming session.

In this connection it may be interesting to recall again, if it has been mentioned in these columns before, one of the secrets of the last unsuccessful Imperial Conference. Mr. MacDonald was known to be not unfavorable to the Bennett proposals and Mr. Snowden was regarded as the one big obstacle in the way of an agreement on the lines of reciprocal preferences. It was not reported from London at the time, but it has been revealed in quarters connected with the conference that Mr. MacDonald was prepared to adopt the proposed policy even though it meant the loss of Mr. Snowden from his cabinet. He found, however, that others would have gone out with Snowden and he would have been left virtually without a government. And even then, so anxious was he for the success of the conference that he was willing to resign himself and allow Mr. Baldwin to form a government to deal with the dominions. It is said Mr. Bennett advised against that course.

## Ottawa Speculations

SINCE it got about that the Prime Minister must take a rest for some weeks, Ottawa has been wondering what was going to happen in connection with other matters pending. Must the domestic loan await his return? There is no permanent Minister of Finance to take charge of it. Will one be appointed? A couple of weeks ago it seemed as if Mr. Bennett might better carry on with that portfolio for further months. Conditions with which he was entirely familiar were critical. But improvement of conditions together with the necessity for his absence alter the situation. It would seem as if an appointment were almost unavoidable. In the emergency, will Sir Thomas White make the sacrifice and come back? Will the place go instead to Mr. Rhodes, already in the cabinet? All these questions present obvious difficulties which have been having the consideration of ministers and others connected with government since Mr. Bennett's illness. Naturally the government, even apart from political considerations, does not want to be bothered about by-elections, so that any cabinet changes that may now be made might not go much beyond a certain shifting about of present ministers.

## Liberal Stirrings

WHILE the country does not seem to be much interested in politics, in official Liberal quarters, long quiet, certain stirrings are developing which attract some attention. Mr. King is beginning to move about, now to party meetings in London, again to similar affairs in Halifax. And now, for the first time since it was appointed in 1919, the national committee of the party is to meet in Ottawa this month. Why, some people are asking, this sudden activity? Is Mr. King concerned for the condition of the party, for his own position in it?

It is presumed that at the meeting here he will again revert to Beauharnois, his proposal for a commission on campaign funds, and particularly to the Liberal Party's financial condition. The national committee should be interested in the lack of money at Ottawa headquarters which leaves the Leader without adequate secretarial staff.

It is understood that it is agreed in advance of the meeting that the question of leadership is barred, although it seems entirely unlikely that any substantial element would desire to raise it. Certainly the feeling in Ottawa is that Mr. King is entitled to and will remain where he is and that no suggestion of anything else would receive serious attention.

## The Coming Session

IT IS much too early to indulge in any serious prognosticating about the next session, which is three and a half months away, but certain interesting possibilities already are indicated. Matters of grave national importance have developed so rapidly in recent months that the government could not be seriously criticized for failure to do certain things it had intended doing. The financial crisis, for example, was of much greater concern than the appointment of a tariff board. If the problems with which the ministry has been dealing stood in the way of the setting up of such body, there can be no great kick about it in parliament. And without a tariff board, the completion of the tariff revision is not possible. Then too, the resumption of Empire Trade agreement efforts alters the situation. Unless the Empire negotiations should move forward so rapidly as to permit of an agreement by the time parliament is in session, it is hardly likely that much will be done about tariffs.

The railway problem promises to be a major question for parliament. If the long-awaited commission to survey and advise upon the transportation situation should complete its task in time, legislation undoubtedly would be presented based upon its report. The other big issue would be the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway move, but here again all depends on the progress made with the negotiations now going forward. If these are continuing there can be little discussion and no action. Unemployment of course will again be prominent and it will be for the House of Commons to examine into the manner of the government's exercise of the powers reposed in it last session.

Mr. Taschereau seems to be paving the way for resistance to the waterway project and doubtless when the time comes there will be a fight of some kind, but if the project is carried out as a navigation scheme there cannot be much opportunity for provincial opposition. The claim of the provinces always has been for the power in the river, and there is no indication that the government would propose to deprive them of it. What the federal governments of the two countries may do in opening up navigation doubtless would facilitate power development, and the provinces might reasonably be expected to compensate for this advantage, but there is no prospect of a constitutional quarrel over ownership in the power. But the head of the Quebec Government would seem to be principally concerned with the old idea that the waterway would rob Montreal of its place as the premier port of Canada. Certain Montreal interests are still very fearful of this effect, notwithstanding that the majority of opinion on the part of those who have studied the question seems to be that Montreal would benefit greatly from the waterway.

## Paying Too High a Price

OBSERVING Leader Hepburn's remarks about the costliness of government, the thought comes that the matter must inevitably have more serious attention. Government assuredly is costing the people of Canada far too much. In times of prosperity nobody cares, but when the pinch comes it all adds to the national difficulties. Mr. Hepburn suggests a reduction in the number of members of the House of Commons and Senate. That has been proposed casually before without receiving any serious attention. But an unnecessarily large parliament is not the only waste by any means. How much less might it cost the people of the Maritimes for government if they had only one governmental establishment instead of three? Western provinces are experiencing financial difficulties which would hardly be as great if the same machinery served the three of them. Public demand for a saner, less costly system must develop some time.



BRITISH SURGEONS SAIL

Ending a tour of Australia and Canada, where, on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, they conducted examinations on Canadian Doctors writing for the degree of F.R.C.S., Professor George A. Buckmaster, M.D., and Professor William Wright, F.R.C.S., returned to England recently on the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain".



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WINNIPEG: 204 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.  
NEW YORK: Room 1608, 475 Fifth Ave.  
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Vol. 47, No. 1 Whole No. 1818

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# BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

## Broadway Guide

### First Choices

"A Church Mouse", charming continental romance.  
"Ballet's Chauve-Souris", in a new edition.  
"Cynara", London success with Philip Merivale and brilliant cast.  
"Counsellor-at-Law", Elmer Rice in more Street Scene characters.  
"Earl Carroll Vanities", gorgeous spectacle at thrift prices.  
"Everybody's Welcome", musical version of "Up Pops the Devil".  
"George White's Scandals", more popular than ever.  
"Grand Hotel", continuing success of last season.  
"Hamlet", Bel Geddes production with Raymond Massey.  
"Mourning Becomes Electra", Eugene O'Neill in modern version of classic tragedy. Tremendous play.  
"Payment Deferred", English melodrama and acting hit of the season, with Charles Laughton.  
"The Band Wagon", leading the revue parade, with the Astaires.  
"The Cat and the Fiddle", excellent musical comedy.  
"The Good Companions", splendid stage version of the Priestly novel.  
"The House of Connelly", a saga of the South.  
"The Left Bank", Elmer Rice in brilliant satire on American emigre.  
"The Streets of New York", splendid revival of Dion Boucicault's old play.  
"The Sex Fable", French comedy with a brilliant cast including Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Ronald Squire.  
"Wonder Boy", another hilarious satire on Hollywood.  
"Ziegfeld Follies", a revue in the well-bred Ziegfeld tradition.

WITH eight new offerings in the past week and nine threatened for the week ahead, the theatre season may be described as fairly active, at least for reviewers. The offerings we were invited to appraise this week included the Norman Bel Geddes production of "Hamlet", with Raymond Massey in the title role; "Cynara" with Philip Merivale and Adrienne Allen (in private life Mrs. Massey); Rachel Crothers' new comedy, "Caught Wet"; Elmer Rice in his second play of the season, "Counsellor-At-Law"; "Hot Money", a comedy by Aben Kandel; two musical comedies, "The Laugh Parade", led by the clowning Ed Wynn and Peter Arno's ill-starred "Here Goes The Bride"; and a revival of "The Chimes of Normandy". In the week to come we are to have "Brief Moment", re-opening the Belasco Theatre; "The Social Register" with Lenore Ulric; "Peter Flies High", a comedy by Myron C. Fagan; "The School for Scandal" with Ethel Barrymore; "Marriage for Three", by Elmer Harris; "Sing High, Sing Low", a new musical comedy; "A Widow In Green", a comedy by Lea Freeman; "Louder Please" by Norman Krasna; "If Love Were All" by Cutler Hatch.

For the performance of "Hamlet", Bel Geddes has built a single massive stage set of platforms, pillars and stairways, geometric in design, with a forestage stretching well into the audience. Lighting, and lighting alone, transform these jagged, rock-like levels from the ramparts, where Bernardo and Francesco keep watch, to castle interiors, from church yard to throne room, from mysterious shadows in which ghosts walk, to scenes of colorful pageantry. A mere shifting of the light to a darkened portion of the stage finds it already set for the next scene. No curtain, save between acts, no scenic trappings, to hamper production, no stage props which actors may not carry on and off by hand. The result is a new fluency and sweep with continuity of action, save for the two pauses arbitrarily made in its division into three acts. Mr. Bel Geddes also claims a closer ap-



A scene from Ballet's new Chauve-Souris now in New York.

proximation to Shakespearean intention, to the way it was played in Elizabethan times, "yet in terms of modern stagecraft". Shakespearean fundamentalists, who have come to look on the play as a series of familiar declamations, may be horrified by some of the innovations, the clipping and re-arranging of scenes and even the scrapping of much text. We who are not so reverent will relish its simplicity and bathe in its pagan beauty of color and design.

Raymond Massey's "Hamlet" fits perfectly into the Geddes picture. It is youthful, the most youthful we have seen, it is free from tradition, it is full of life and action, once it has whipped itself into action. It is an acting not a declaiming Hamlet that is its distinction. He gave us this clue when he tiptoed to the fore-stage, far into the audience to whisper, "the play's the thing".



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL now appearing in Gilbert Miller's production of "The Sex Fable".

We have heard that from other Hamlets, but this one really heeded it. His is the first indeed, we have not suspected of listening to his own voice, the first to whom the business in hand seemed more important than the speeches. It is not eloquent as Forbes-Robertson's or Walter Hampden's are, but it is the Hamlet of the story, the sensitive youth, roused from grief over his father's death, to a contemplation of the indecent haste of his mother in marrying with his brother, the discovery of their guilt in his father's death and the formation of plans to avenge it. In a word it is the Hamlet of an old melodrama written by one Will Shakespeare in Elizabethan times, for the delight of theatre goers of his day, who did neither their reading nor their praying in the theatre.

All in all, as you may have guessed, it was a beautiful and stimulating production, beautifully and intelligently enacted, and quite worthy of a season already

made rich beyond measure by Eugene O'Neill's version of a still more ancient tragedy.

"CYNARA", by H. M. Harwood and R. F. Gore-Brown, may at once be added to the season's blessings and to its short list of popular successes. It is a finely written play, its observation is keen, it is urban and philosophic and wit ripples from its sides. And it is a finely acted play, with Philip Merivale finely reticent in the role of a shy, gentle, kind-hearted London barrister, who is faithful too in his fashion; Henry Stephenson, as a gay old cynic and model of urbanity and charm, and Adrienne Allen who enacts the seductive shop-girl, so humanly caught in the tangle of life, with amazing insight and sympathy.

The play takes title, as may be suspected, from the Ernest Dowson poem, which many of us were reading in the late nineties, but title only. One could hardly describe this spouse (Mr. Merivale) as "sick of an old passion". In fact the prospect of separation for a few weeks from his Cynara (Phoebe Foster) after seven years of happy married life was even resented. And no one we have met, since our own youth at least, ever sinned more reluctantly or temporized harder with its opportunities. In fact it took all the promptings of his cynical friend (Mr. Stephenson), all the insistent charms and initiative of the pretty little romantic shop-girl, to get him into the primrose path at all. The idyllic weeks over, there was no reluctance to return to the returning Cynara, only the hurt a gentle heart might have for the hurt separation would mean to the other. His responsibility could hardly have been less, as the audience knew. But when later, the broken hearted girl kills herself and a coroner's court of inquiry grows its class prejudices at him, and the jury quotes some stout British conventions for him, one feels that the beatitudes are a mere invitation to fate. Kind hearts may be all that Tennyson says but they are the world's worst equipment for successful philandering. The tragedy of Cynara is the tragedy of people with too fine sensibilities.

The most telling and refreshing lines are left to the battle for the wife's understanding, carried on by the cynical friend. There's a chuckle for every husband in every line of that scene.

"CAUGHT WET", catches Rachel Crothers in a frisky mood, which at times threatens to become grave, but only because she has chosen to fool us too, has deftly concealed her fun-making from the audience, in a cloak of mystery melodrama. A week-end party, composed of early-twenties say, bored by a wet out-door and a dry indoors, decides to invent some excitement of their own. For a lark they hide the family string of pearls, valued at a king's ransom. Later, of course, the pearls are actually missing and the lark turns into a serious investigation, which the butler, a private detective in disguise, carries on. It's all very amusingly contrived and the secret is well kept until the last moment.

"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW" brings Elmer Rice back from the Left Bank and his study of the American emigre, to sketch some more of his inimitable Street Scene characters. This time the scene is the law offices of George Simon, a self made East Side lawyer, now at the top of his profession and besieged with clients from every walk of life. Clients,

(Continued on Page 7)

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A look at one of his photographs will quickly convince any one that Mr. Gandhi has already come out on top.—*Louisville Times.*

Bank deposits continue to increase. That is the unemployment that is causing most of the trouble.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

We remain quite unmoved by the announcement that side whiskers are becoming a vogue again in London. Personally we shall always prefer our mutton chops on the inside of our face.—*Boston Herald.*

## The Vogue of Tibbett

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE American singer, Lawrence Tibbett, has attained a vogue entirely unique among baritones. When in the past one has found the public flooding the platform of Massey Hall it has usually been in honor of famous prima donnas and great bravura tenors. Tibbett by dint of his vital personality, art and golden flexible voice has captured popular laurels that no baritone of the past could aspire to. The reception accorded him at the first of the series of concerts sponsored by the Misses Steels on November 9th was proof enough of that.

He was not in such good voice—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, in such strong voice—as at his Toronto debut a few months ago, but he sang a more beautiful and artistic programme. It was so varied that it left most of the 3000 odd listeners rapturous with delight. Mr. Tibbett fractured two of his ribs at Hollywood a few weeks ago and is consequently obliged to avoid the strenuous exhibitions of physical power which marked his earlier appearance. Musical listeners were the gainers thereby, for the first part of his programme contained many examples of legato songs, which showed his mastery of *mezzo voce* singing. His operatic backgrounds betrayed themselves in an occasional tendency to reach for a vocal climax where none was intended by the composer. This was evident in the conclusion of an otherwise lovely rendering of "Where Ere You Walk," which Handel indicated should be sung *mezzo voce* throughout, but which Tibbett concluded with a resonant forte flight. He sang Brahms' "Sapphic Ode" with exquisite taste and delicacy but again ended strenuously. Among other gentle and lovely offerings were Arne's "Preach Me Not You Musty Rules," Donaudy's "Fleeting Vision" and Vuillmeroz's "Garden of Love" and Ferreri's "The Mirror." An old Scottish song, "Care, Go Thou Away From Me," was sung in noble declamatory style and Mr. Tibbett's first excursion into the realm of passion was his fervent rendering of "If Love Hath Entered Thy Heart" by the modern Styrian composer, Joseph Marx.

The programme contained two contrasted numbers by the somewhat neglected composer, Johann Karl Gottfried Loewe, who outlived his contemporary Schubert by 40 years. One was an utterly delightful humoresque "Maidens Are Like the Wind" which, slight though it be, illustrates the remarkable originality of the composer, and was sung so vivaciously that it had to be repeated. The other was Loewe's best known composition, the setting of the grim Scottish ballad "Edward" first brought to light in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry". The interpretation of the ballad was one of the great achievements of David Bispham, pioneer of the song recital in America, and though Lawrence Tibbett hardly attained the awe-inspiring effect of that great artist, his rendering was splendid in sinister expression.

Few baritones can render Massenet's "Vision Fugitive" and the Prologue to "Pagliacci" with such elegance and significance; and among the fascinating novelties on his programme were a quaint and racy conceit by Lord Berners and a sailor song "London Girl" by Louise Snodgrass.

In characteristic negro songs Tibbett has no equal but Paul Robeson, and the fervor, richness and tremor of expression he imparted to "Deep River", "Ole Man River", "Shortenin' Bread" and that marvellous dark exhortation



POUL BAI, well known Danish baritone, who is giving a song recital at Hart House Theatre on Saturday, Nov. 14th.



JULIAN D'ALBIE as Richard Varwell in Sir Barry Jackson's production of "Yellow Sands" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre week of Nov. 16.

"The Glory Road" were beyond ordinary praise.

Mr. Tibbett's accompanist, Stewart Wille, is so fine a pianist as to merit a paragraph for himself. His nobility of tone, virile beauty of touch and mastery of phrasing were exemplified in an impeccably lovely rendering of the Bach Chorale which so delighted his hearers a few months ago. Among other numbers he gave a memorable interpretation of Dohnanyi's brilliant Rhapsody, opus 2, No. 3, from which, by the way, the theme of the popular song "When Yuba Played the Rumba on the Tuba down in Cuba" was extracted.

## Symphony Orchestra Active

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra was very active last week with a children's concert on the afternoon of November 3rd and one in aid of the Poppy Fund on the night of Nov. 7th. The programme in each occasion was of a "popular" order, although in honor of the approaching Remembrance Day. The Funeral March from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony was given at the Saturday concert even more impressively than at the opening event ten days previously.

The enthusiasm which Dr. MacMillan is able to arouse in his forces was demonstrated in the dashing yet finished rendering of Rossini's familiar Overture to "William Tell". A contrasted phase of his genius with the baton was to be found in the exquisitely delicate interpretation of the Boccherini Minuet. Another colorful performance was that of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance". One of the features of the programme was Sibelius' tone poem "Finlandia" which was directed by Donald Heins, assistant conductor of the orchestra, whose authoritative handling of the sweeping passages of this highly emotional work commanded the admiration of everyone.

The distinguished pianist Norman Wilks played the Impromptu in F sharp and the Valse in G flat by Chopin with a lovely quality of tone, clean finger technique and dignity in phrasing. He also gave a rendering of Liszt's sixth Hungarian rhapsody so brilliant that he captivated his hearers. The sterling Basso Frank Oldfield sang Handel's "Arm, arm Ye Brave" in impressive bravura style.

Several of the numbers above mentioned were also heard at the children's concert when a multitude of youngsters enjoyed themselves and Dr. MacMillan was at his best.

## Hart House Quartet

THE Hart House String Quartet gave the second concert of its regular series on Nov. 7th, and again roused enthusiasm. The programme was purely classical, Haydn, Mozart and Brahms. In view of the fact that the two hundredth anniversary of Haydn's

birth occurs on April 1st next, toward the close of the present musical season, the Hart House Players are including one of his joyous works on each of this season's programmes. That heard last Saturday night was one of his quartets in D major, opus 76, No. 5, and in its last movement he included one of his many musical jokes by providing an imitation of the bagpipes. It is a delightfully melodious work and was played with fine spirit and rhythmic feeling. Another work of the same generation, Mozart's Quartet in D major concluded the programme. Its deep import is obvious and it was played with notable fervor and finesse. The middle offering was Brahms' Quartet in B-flat major, a work of richer emotional import than the others. It revealed the real power of the organization and rendered with much beauty of expression. The viola solo which is a feature of the third movement was admirably rendered by Milton Blackstone.

## Canadian Choir, Brantford

LAST spring the citizens of Brantford raised a fund of \$25,000 and sent to Great Britain the Canadian Choir of that city conducted by a gifted musician Frederic Lord, who in a comparatively short time has done wonders, with this material. Now Torontonians are to have an opportunity to hear this celebrated organization at a concert to be given in Massey Hall on Monday Nov. 23rd. During its trip abroad the Canadian Choir sang in every important choral centre of England and Scotland. Critics everywhere praised it and the following from the pen of the eminent critic of the "London Times" was characteristic of many eulogies: "The Canadian choir, which consists of about 60 members, is well disciplined, and the balance and quality of tone was excellent. They are, moreover, word and note perfect, and sing without book, but this high standard of efficiency

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MISS AGNES ELLIOT SCOTT who will play the role of Lady Bracknell in Oscar Wilde's funniest play, "The Importance of Being Earnest", as produced by Cameron Matthews at the Empire next week.

has, fortunately, not led the conductor, Mr. Frederic Lord, to encourage any of those tricks which too often accompany virtuosity in choral singing. The choir gave us straightforward singing, clean in attack and flexible in phrasing.

#### A Philpotts Devon Drama

ALL Canadian novel readers are familiar with the tales of Eden Philpotts. He has for years been one of the most prolific of English fiction writers and while studies of Devon and Cornish folk have predominated in the lengthy Philpotts bookshelf, he has also written absorbing mystery tales and even a very scholarly novel of Ancient Byzantium with the frisky Empress Theodora as a leading character. But Eden Philpotts as dramatist is an unknown figure in Canada, despite the fact that he is the author of two of the most successful character comedies that have been seen in London during the past decade or more. Both these plays dealt with the environment in which as a fiction writer he has shown himself most at home, rural Devon. They are "The Farmer's Wife" and "Yellow Sands" and both were originally presented by Sir Barry Jackson.

Of the two Sir Barry chose "Yellow Sands" to introduce Mr. Philpotts, in his capacity as dramatist, to Canadian audiences, and it will be seen for the first three nights of next week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. It has already delighted audiences in Montreal, and serves to reveal the versatility of the Birmingham Repertory Company whose personnel are transformed from the early Victorians of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" to fisher folk and farmers of a typical Devon coast village of today. The success of the play in England was in a measure due to the character of Dick Varwell, a lazy philosopher and toper, who is nevertheless the vehicle of the wisdom of the British yeomanry.

One reason that Sir Barry chose "Yellow Sands" for the present season's repertory in Canada is that though a complete picture of quaint village life, as it has been lived for generations it is also modern in the sense that it satirizes the extravagances of the Socialist Labor movement. The plot centres round the disposition of the fortune of the wealthiest old woman in the community, who, with many relatives angling for her favor, leaves her money to a solemn young fisherman who is a professed Socialist. At first he is inclined to give the money away in accordance with his principles, but when he finds that it would buy a box of matches apiece for the objects of his proposed benevolence, but no cigarettes or tobacco, he becomes a convert to capitalism. Leading London critics are agreed as to the richness and naturalness of Mr. Philpotts' humor in working out his thesis.

#### "The Dover Road"

By P. M. R.

ONE of the smoothest, most finished performances ever done by any stock company in Toronto is the presentation of "The Dover Road" at the Empire Theatre this week. In their work in this piece (the well-known comedy by A. A. Milne) the Cameron Matthews English players excel themselves and provide entertainment that fully measures up to the standards of the best road companies. Whether the vehicle is one which particularly suits the Cameron Matthews company, or whether the company is so versatile and well-balanced that it can take on any reasonable proposition and acquit itself with ability and distinction, this reviewer cannot say, but he does certify to the very satisfactory results. Cameron Matthews is particularly

happily cast as Mr. Latimer, the whimsical and eccentric gentleman who, living on the motor highway to Dover and France, makes a hobby of giving eloping couples an opportunity to see each other as he or she really is before the irremediable step is taken. Mary Hone as Anne, Velma Royton as Eustasia, Harry Green as Leonard, and Alan Willey as Nicholas are no less pleasing. In short, this presentation is heartily recommended.

#### The Film Parade

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

##### "The Guardsman"

"THE GUARDSMAN" as acted by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne is a delightful play to watch, but it must make a rather dull piece of reading. Ferenc Molnar wrote it; which is to say, it is a thoroughly artificial variation on an entirely conventional theme. An actor suspecting his wife's fidelity, disguises himself as a new lover in order to test her affection. This is the story, and as Molnar sets it forth it is witty in the Viennese manner, and as brittle as an icicle. The faintest awkwardness would break it, the least touch of human warmth destroy it. It is in fact the sort of play that can be either brilliantly better than average or depressingly worse.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne make it infinitely better. Indeed these two expert artists make it sound rather like a play by Lunt and Fontanne on a theme suggested by Ferenc Molnar. They supply throughout a special sort of wit and excellence of their own. Ferenc Molnar, for instance, intended his play as a witty comment on infidelity. Lunt and Fontanne—especially Lunt—make it an extraordinarily amusing and subtle comment on acting, diverting most of the irony of the performance against their own profession. It is only when the Molnar note becomes too insistent to be ignored—strategies, intrigue, notes fluttering from second-storey windows, surprise visits and baffled retreats—that the play becomes tedious, artificial and reiterative, and one gets the feeling produced by reading old French comedies, that it is all very expertly done, with ever so much stage competence and latin wise-ness, and that it really wasn't worth doing at all.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are incomparably the best pair of stars that the screen has taken over from the stage. Miss Fontanne has a brilliance and perspicacity which few Hollywood actresses will make the mistake of attempting to imitate. And as for Mr. Lunt I would be willing to sit any Viennese comedy through half a dozen times just for the pleasure of watching his eyebrows which have a very special articulateness of their own.

Miss Zasu Pitts plays her usual bemused housemaid role, and Mr. Roland Young furnishes incidental sympathy.

##### "The Mad Genius"

IN THE way that Alfred Lunt works his eyebrows and the way John Barrymore works his, lies all the difference between the histrionics of yesterday and those of today.

Mr. Lunt's eyebrow play is ironic, Mr. Barrymore's declamatory. Mr. Lunt twists his into a wryly conceived despair, Mr. Barrymore's are almost as rhetorically rounded as his diction. Mr. Lunt's eyebrows make a comedy of tragedy; and so quite frequently, do Mr. Barrymore's. But oh, with what a difference of intention!

When Mr. Lunt looks in the glass, as he so frequently does in "The Guardsman" his reflected face holds a reserve comment on his own absurdity. If John Bar-

rymore were to look in the glass those hypnotic eyeballs of his would probably scare him almost as badly as they are meant to scare his audience.

This is not to imply that "The Mad Genius" is altogether unsatisfactory entertainment. It is quite easy to enjoy it thoroughly if you are willing to accept the theatrical background and manner of twenty years ago; opera capes, love in a Paris attic, stabbing a l'italienne, modified climax, and a sort of belated Byronism, represented by imbibed genius and, in this case, a club foot.

Marion Marsh plays the heroine and is a little irritating by reason of her bisque-doll prettiness and a smile that reveals no gayety, no comprehension, nothing in fact at all except every one of her beautiful teeth.

#### Laurel and Hardy

LAUREL and Hardy appear to be quite the hardest-working pair in Hollywood, and their pictures are beginning to show signs of having been put through too hurriedly.

Their engaging personal relationship, for one thing, has undergone a change. Hardy's attitude towards his companion in the past was an immense, brooding patience, Laurel's to Hardy, a confidence, though disastrous, affection. When they got each other into trouble it was always inadvertently; and every time one of them fell head-downward into a rain-barrel or was locked out-doors in a blizzard in his old-fashioned night-gown, it was the result of the other's miscalculated devotion. Their perfectly illogical tenderness towards each other gave them a certain human significance, and helped to make them unique as a comedy team. And now that they have taken to knocking each other through roofs and bouncing sticks of hardwood off each other's heads, as they do in "One Good Turn" it looks a little as if they had come to the end of absurdity and invention and were having to fall back on a conventional violence.

#### Broadway Theatre

(Continued from Page 5)

friends, and relatives, his new Street Scene characters, pass in and out of the busy offices and in their passing weave the pattern of the lawyer's life, tell of his rise from the slums to fame, of his charities, his domestic life, his democracy and his sportsmanship. The whole fabric of city life too, is being illuminated in the process as only a lawyer's office can illuminate it.

There is a story, but the story, as in Street Scene, is subordinate to character drawing and development. Somewhere in the beginning of that career, he has been party to framing a false alibi. An enemy has discovered the flaw and disbarment is threatened. How he counter attacks by searching out a flaw in the armor of his foe and finds one in the nick of time, is the story.

All the characters as they appear are faithfully imagined and reported, all are significant and important fragments of New York life. That is the peculiar and distinguishing genius of Mr. Rice.

Departures this week include "Lean Harvest", after a lean three weeks, "The Breadwinner", after seven weeks, "The Constant Sinner", after eight weeks, now to tour, "The Venetian", which came and went with the week, and "Ladies of Creation".

#### Coming Events

Kreisler is more than a superb and unparalleled violinist; he is a standard for this generation as to the positively enthralling music which can be produced by a man wholly sincere, disdaining all tricks—so common with many violinists—who gives you the compositions of the masters with all his soul. Kreisler plays in Massey Hall, Toronto, Thursday evening next and seats are now on sale at the box office.

The third week of Sir Barry Jackson's Company of British players at the Royal Alexandra Theatre here should prove a delectable mental feast for those who love good drama. Philpotts and Barrie will be explored. The plays, "Yellow Sands", by the first, and "Dear Brutus" by Sir James Barrie will be presented.

Sir James Barrie's "Dear Brutus" hardly needs an introduction or recommendation for it is widely known wherever drama is enjoyed as one of Barrie's most subtle fantasies. This will be the production for the second half of the third week, beginning Thursday, November 19th, with a matinee on Saturday.



MISS SOPHIE STEWART, Originally introduced to Toronto audiences in the title role of "Marigold" and who is playing "Bella" in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week, will be seen to advantage with the same company in Sir Barry Jackson's production of "Dear Brutus" next week.

Bristling with some of the cleverest epigrams in the English tongue, and racing through a love story that has wit as well as charm, Oscar Wilde's great play "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be the unusually attractive offering at the Empire Theatre the week commencing Monday, November 16th, with the Cameron Matthews Players at their best.

Excelling in the writing of drawing room comedies, Oscar Wilde has a long list of brilliant achievements to keep his name in the forefront ranks of British playwrights. "The Importance of Being Earnest" is by far the most popular of his plays.

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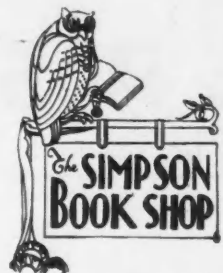
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298 pages; \$3.50.

By FRANK H. UNDERHILL

THOUGH our city dwellers do not like to admit it, the main problem of Canada in the present economic crisis is agricultural. And the main obstacle in the way of its solution is the persistent refusal of the city business men who control our national policy to see the farmer's point of view. Here is a book of inspired reporting about farmers and about what they are doing and thinking. Mr. Lord, in the course of his investigations, did not happen to cross the American boundary into Canada. But the agricultural problems of the two countries are very similar, and his book may be enthusiastically recommended to all Canadians, especially to all Canadians with white-collar jobs. For, as he remarks, "It is a sobering and a democratic thought that the tenderest flowers of our metropolitan civilization come of grandparents and great-grandparents who knew what to do when a calf was being born backwards and who washed, summer and winter, at the pump. Our whole urban show is of elaborated countrymen but lately come to town. It seems strange that in such a few years there should have reared barriers between us so arrogant and high."

The book has no dogmas to propose as to the methods by which agriculture must be saved. The author has spent most of his life in some kind of contact with farming, and he is too acutely aware of the complexity of the situation to believe in any panacea. What he has done is to travel about interviewing farmers of all kinds and recording his conversations with them. He leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions.

The book begins with Pierre Lafargue of Molieres, Tarn-et-Garonne, who received the Order of Agricultural Merit from the French Ministry of Agriculture because he is farming fields which have been in the possession of the same family since the time of Charlemagne. "The family title to the farm runs back to 772 A.D., but full names and dates and papers are available only from about the time of Columbus. . . . It will be the year 2931, a thousand years from now, before the fields of Illinois and Iowa will have been plowed and cropped as many times as the fields of these Lafargues have already been plowed and cropped." It ends with Professor M. L. Wilson of Montana State Agricultural College and his experiments in large-scale prairie wheat farming. In between we are introduced to cotton growers and seedmen and cattlemen; to "The Potato King of South Dakota" who can remember the pioneer days when eggs were traded at the store for 6 cents a dozen; to a German ex-major in the Prussian Guard who is now raising chickens in Maryland; to the secluded farmers who grow Rosen rye for seed on an island ten miles out in Lake Michigan; to a Company farm manager in Ohio on the eastern edge of the corn belt who wonders whether "the time may come when Corn Belt farming has become so expensive and complex that we simply won't be able to get tenants who are willing and able to step the pace" and who predicts, if that happens, 100 per cent. corporate farming; to an engineer in Illinois who is now managing forty-one farms and who foresees the whole of the corn country farmed by man-



EARLY NOVEMBER  
One of a collection of Canadian landscapes by the gifted painter Frank S. Panabaker on exhibition at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto.

agement corporations; to an ex-newspaperman who is running a wheat farm of 60,000 acres in the dry land of western Kansas as a limited company, who has time-clocks on his tractors, who promotes his mechanics and tractor-drivers according to written examination and the thoroughness of their work, and who looks forward to expanding to seven 15,000 acre units. ("With that much land we should then have six of our own elevators, an annual crop of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels, our own terminal elevator in Chicago, and our own seat on the Chicago Board of Trade"). I do not know where else one can get so vivid an impression of the things that are being done in the world of North American agriculture today.

Mr. Lord is pretty completely cynical as to the possibility of much help coming to agriculture from urban America. All that the city dweller is interested in is cheap food. "To keep wages high and to keep food cheap has become, it would seem, under all the circuitous palaver, the aim of both our major political parties. . . . There has been and there will be a good deal of talk about the mutual interests of farm and city; but when it comes to the countryman's main business—raising food and selling it to city people—town and country are far less partners than direct antagonists in trade. . . . All farm relief proposals come midway in their development to a harsh and unescapable fact. The only way really to relieve agriculture would be to enact some counterpoise to industrial subsidies that would raise, definitely and decisively, the price of food. This becomes plain; and it becomes equally plain that the city people won't stand for it. So one by one the measure's teeth are drawn, and the whole thing comes in the end to a patriotic display of fireworks for the countryfolk. . . . The Export Debuture might prove mischievous in as many ways as tariffs do, but it is simple; it would work. It would raise, in a word, the price of food. This is why the Export Debuture Bill has not been enacted and will not be enacted. It would work."

The really important thing, in Mr. Lord's opinion, consists in what farmers are doing for themselves. "All the things we have decided to do about the farm situation are as nothing compared with the things that are getting done of themselves, on their own momentum, for good or ill". It is these things which he reports. He sees that American farmers, to maintain their standard of living, will have to commercialize and mechanize their business to the utmost, i.e., to cify their lives. Evidently he is attracted by the po-

tentialities that are unfolded to him by the engineers and the large-scale managers. "Most men in agriculture haven't the executive temperament"; and, if farming is to be run as a successful business, it will have to be controlled by these new executives. But "farming—like painting, writing, or teaching—remains something of a business and something of an instinctive 'calling'. . . . Its rewards are in large part intangible, more nearly in line with what the psychologist calls compensation than with the compensation that the economist exhibits in dollars and cents". To commercialize and mechanize his life is for many a farmer to give the only real reason for farming at all. This is the problem as Mr. Lord sees it. He has sought, he says, not so much to report a technical advancement as to suggest the human result. He has done a fine job and has produced a really exciting book.

## In Arctic Seas

"Northward on the New Frontier," by D. M. LeBourdais; Ottawa, Graphic Press Limited; pages 311; price \$3.50.

By T. G. MARQUIS

THIS book was written for the purpose of showing the possibilities for commercial enterprise and settlement in the bleak ice-bound regions along the Arctic seas. Although the experiences recorded were mainly in Alaska, it has a Canadian interest as "much of the Canadian North is similar to Alaska." So impressed is the author with the possibilities of this New Frontier that, despite its rigorous climate, its stormy ice-infested waters, he visualises a time when "this vast unopened region must eventually not only be populated, but must also become fully integrated with the older sections of the Dominion."

Into this bleak region Canadian explorers had already forced their way. In 1913 the *Karluk*, of tragic memory, commanded by Captain Robert A. Bartlett, had carried a well-equipped exploring party, organized by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, through Bering Strait and within sight of Wrangel Island. But the *Karluk* was crushed by the ice and sank. Members of the expedition, however, managed to reach Herald Island and Wrangel Island only to meet a tragic fate.

Wrangel Island was a no-man's land. The British explorer, Captain Kellett, had discovered it in 1849. Captain Calvin Hooper of the United States Revenue Service had raised the stars and stripes on it in 1881, but no settlement had been attempted. In 1921 Stefansson planned the occupation of the island in the interests of Canada and finally succeeded in placing on it a party of twelve Alaskan Eskimos, under the leadership of Charles Wells, an American citizen of Nome, to hold it on behalf of Canada; but the island lay in close proximity to Russian territory and "the Imperial government was apparently unwilling to imperil the prospective rapprochement with Russia by insisting on its claim to an island of (to them) doubtful value in the far-off Arctic."

Stefansson could not "afford the luxury" of continuing to hold Wrangel Island for a government who did not want it and so he made over his interests in it to Carl Lomen, the reindeer king of Alaska, and Lomen fitted out an expedition to take it over and lay claim to it for the United States. Mr. LeBourdais accompanied this



GEORGIAN BAY

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expedition in the capacity of a correspondent. In "Northward on the New Frontier" he has given one of the most stirring accounts of Arctic exploration ever penned. It is replete with thrilling incidents, battles with ice fields and tempestuous gales, and hunting of polar bears, walrus and white foxes. One of the most striking chapters contains an account of fighting a fire on the ship, a fire in close proximity to thousands of gallons of fuel oil and gasoline—a fight crowned with success.

The most important thing in the book is the account of the reindeer herds of the Lomen brothers. They began in 1914 with a small herd which in 1930 had increased to over 250,000. They had cold storage plants and abattoirs at six different points in Alaska and carried their products in their own steamer from Nome to Seattle. The food conditions that prevail in Alaska are found along the Canadian Arctic coast and in time reindeer, musk ox, and buffalo may be an important factor in the meat supply of the world.

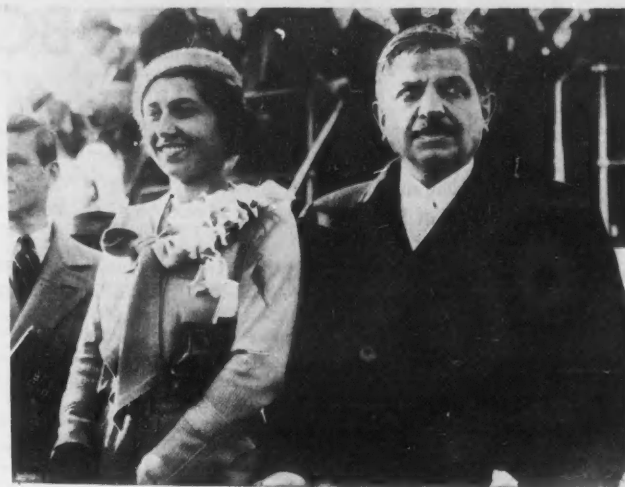
The book abounds in graphic descriptions and has much story interest. The finding of the remains of one of the lost parties of the *Karluk*, probably the mate's, is a tragic episode too often the result of Arctic endeavor. Officers, crew and the Eskimos on this expedition proved themselves real heroes, but failed to gain their objective, Wrangel Island. The Russians were ahead of them and Red forces from Soviet Russia had carried off Stefansson's colonists and confiscated their furs, definitely taking possession of this disputed rocky, ice-bound island.

### Three Novels

"Life and Andrew Otway", by Neil Bell; Longmans Green & Co., \$2.50; "The Big Road", by Ruth Cross, Longmans Green & Co., \$2.00; "Prisoners Under the Sun", by Norbert Bauer, translated from the German by Annie Coath Dixey, The Musson Book Co., Ltd., \$2.50.

By R. M. A. CHRISTIE

IT BEING useless to look for abstract justice in reviewing, probably the best any literary editor can hope for is to get reviewers with some approach to a common standard who can maintain their individuality. To appear incorrigibly laudatory is, like diffuseness, the terror of many of us—to



PREMIER OF FRANCE AND JOSETTE  
M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, pictured with his daughter, Mlle. Josette Laval, photographed prior to their departure for France after conferences with President Hoover on international problems.

be too austere to court the epithet "sour". It is therefore a good week which brings a reviewer, as did this one, a mixed bag.

*Life and Andrew Otway* is one of those books that restore one's perpetually waning confidence in the modern novel. It triumphantly survives its unusual length, the fact that much of it is autobiographical and all told in the first person, and the twenty-nine adjectives in one sentence which first describe its chief character. It is as full of vitality as a young bull pup—every character, as Rebecca West said of those in the author's former novel—is completely invented to the whites of the eyes and the back teeth. There is action and atmosphere and the most extraordinary effect of reality throughout. Actors, admirals, critics, novelists, live as such people one has met in recent years live still in the mind. The shy, self-effacing, sometimes exasperating, but always lovable Martin who tells the tale of his foster father's amazing career can say, "I need not give the details of the case as they were unfolded day by day, the files of the Press are the best authority and may be consulted by the curious," and you believe him, and consider vaguely turning over bound numbers of *The Times* when you get round to it some day.

The rise to fortune and the fall from grace of *Andrew* while technically the theme of the book are artfully intermingled with the growth of Martin and his love for Gillian. Andrew is a company promoter who could make a deaf Eskimo think he needed an electric refrigerator. From obscure beginnings to vast wealth he fights his

reckless way, tiring of an idea as soon as it no longer needs pushing, reaching out for something more thrilling than the wealth his ideas bring, buying attention, courting disaster, and finally going smash. He is so real and so appealing, the two scenes in which he is robbed of happiness by Brenda and of liberty by the law actually make the reader wince. To maintain the gaiety of a narrative while gradually suggesting the approach of tragedy is a rare art. The tragedy is inevitable but the proportions are admirable, here there is more fun than gloom. Andrew and Martin picking a winner for the Derby by the simple process of eliminating the silly names is typical of Andrew's engaging method of dealing with life. "The name has a lot to do with it. Names are most important. Who steals my purse steals trash, but who robs me of my name, why curse him. Shakespeare again. You can always rely on him. He knew everything from horse-racing to thimble-rigging. Now you run your eye down the names, and tell me of any you don't like. A fresh mind's as good as a fresh egg." They plan to spend the winnings on a farcical holiday, and they do win, and you rejoice with them. Andrew got a good deal of fun out of life, and he shares it with you. After reading *Life and Andrew Otway* you will probably go off for Mr. Bell's other novel. I have. It is called "Precious Porcelain".

*The Big Road* is a story of the cotton picking South, Texas in the '80's and '90's. It is so good in spots one wonders why it isn't much better throughout. It is partly a question of the slowness of its pace, and partly a matter of the author outraging the reader's feelings in a manner that only a very great artist can afford. This tendency too, among the moderns, to take a slice of real life and put it between the covers of a book, calling it a novel, is to be deplored. Real life is one thing and a novel is another. It would seem that at least a certain amount of condensation and exaggeration is necessary to turn the first into the other, and perhaps the exaggeration should lie in understatement occasionally. There are terrible scenes of cruelty to a child in *David Copperfield*, but a certain theatrical exaggeration in Mr. Murdstone, — that bite on the thumb by the tortured David, are surely an artist's way of sparing his audience while putting the scene across. Miss Cross doesn't spare you. Her little David is pulled out of bed from the midst of a terrifying ghostly nightmare, and, in spite of his frantic mother's pleas, sent by a brutal father to mark the farthest tombstone in the graveyard with a chalk cross. It very nearly finished his nervous system, and it certainly didn't help this reader's.

The story moves very deliberately and doesn't get very far, but it has its shrewd moments. There is a good deal of *thwarting*. David's mother, a very real and moving character, is thwarted at every turn by the husband she married to spite the lover she had quarreled with, the lover is thwarted by his fiancée's flight and the high principles which prevent her joining him when her life turns hellish. David is thwarted constantly in his love for music, from the stupid (and unexplained) loss of the coupon that would have won him a piano, to the medical career that he chooses in place of a life of melody, because money is scarce. However, he wins the nasty little rich girl of the village who turns out far better than at least this reader expected, and mother closes her eyes knowing David has inherited her faithful lover's fortune. So you see all is eventually well.

*Prisoners under the Sun* begins, very romantically, with a hero who

(Continued on Page 10)



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# THE BOOKSHELF

Author!

"Return I Dare Not", by Margaret Kennedy; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy; 1931; Price \$2.50.

By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

THE story is placed in a great house of wealth in England among what the publisher's remarks upon the jacket designate as the most cultivated social circles of the world. But it might just as well have been placed in any society where the modern major deity of publicity is served.

The hero is a young man who writes amazingly successful plays about what ladies in high social standing do, and do not do, in their boudoirs when their husbands are not there too. It was certain in its returns. For ladies who had boudoirs were flattered at the portraiture, and the women who did not sighed to think how glamorous it might be, and the others who were contemplating boudoirs went to learn technique. But the poor young man did not know this. He thought he had to support his success by his own personality. And so he became a person of publicity.

That is really the story. The ladies had taken him up. He was as diverting as the lines of his plays, they said to one another. So, he got asked on a week-end party to one of the most fashionable country houses of England, which was presided over by a very old Irish lady of quality as well as of experience, and her daughter who had become English. The place was full of literary and social notables, but the important person was the young granddaughter of the house, and the important thing was what she thought of the successful young playwright.

Margaret Kennedy does her story very well. She gets her effects and presents an idea or two without stressing either unduly. The hectic strain of the life of a servant of publicity is felt from the beginning to the end. She produces a sense of crowd and pressure and psychic disturbance with a command of technique which is like Jane Austen's command of the same technique with different week-ends in a different society. The opening chapter which shows the triumphant lunching of the famous young playwright in a famous restaurant which he was known to patronize always is as skilful in its timing and its suggestion as the great opening chapter of "Pride and Prejudice" is. Both tell the whole story. Both have that masterly lightness of touch which is the sure mark of the finished literary craftsman among women. Both have the peculiar feminine twisting of comedy into satire, and hardly any pity, and both of them heartily enjoy the shams they write about.

This is not saying that Margaret Kennedy is an immortal like Jane Austen. No one could say that with intellectual safety. Yet she tells the stories of these brilliant and unrighteous folk much as Jane Austen told hers about the people she knew best—the careful righteous middle class. Margaret Kennedy's people want the limelight and Jane Austen's want security. Margaret Kennedy's women take lovers—and Jane Austen's search diligently and work consistently for husbands. The hero in Margaret Kennedy's world is the man who has the most publicity. The hero in Jane Austen's is the man with the most comfortable and established income. Both are to be caught. As the average woman thinks.

But there is something more, and also in both of them. Though a little more marked in Kennedy than in Austen because of the change in times, and in the courage of women writing. They bring into their stories the woman who has the character to be herself, and who wins, usually, in the course of the story by the simple law of not competing. That is Elizabeth in "Pride and Prejudice". It is Marianne, the granddaughter, in "Return I Dare Not". It was the lovely young tragic heroine of "The Constant Nymph". It is these women who make the stories important to women. In this book Marianne, grave and aloof and essentially maternal, looks upon the scene at the week-end party. Women pulling and pushing and playing for men; men slaving for what the public, which is composed chiefly of women, wants of them, and thinks they should be. She sees the play-

wright being a bright young man, bringing out witty remarks to engage very mature ladies who like attention and will pass judgment on his next play. She sees the agony of being all things to all women; as well as the futility of it. For the inevitable crack must come, and one mistake in organized or even personal publicity and the whole of his popularity would tumble. It did tumble during the week-end, with a series of mistakes, but in the end he found Marianne, and with her sanity and peace.

## Three Novels

(Continued from Page 9)

has "a broad, high brow, clear eyes, a strong aquiline nose in sharp contrast to a sad and sensitive mouth, giving the whole face a contradictory expression of almost ruthless strength and the utmost gentleness", who sees for the first time on a Marseilles quay a girl with "faultlessly chiselled lips, wonderful dark grey eyes, almost too large, under strong level brows, and a figure expressing the most radiant vitality . . .". There now.

Unfortunately the beautiful girl gets on a boat after smiling at our hero, and beyond a glimpse of her in the window of a moving train as she most maddeningly leaves the country he has just reached, he never sees her again. Which I found very discouraging, for this book, being a translation from the German "without conversation or pictures", I suspected it of a grimness and instruction and I counted on that girl.

The book attempts to describe the fell enchantment of a tropical country on the Northerner who goes there to do a job and remains imprisoned by the sun. Strickland and Wallace, the two Englishmen who become friends in the Sudan, never cease to be wooden characters; Sverdrup, although described as a Swede, has all the traits we spent four stern years not long ago learning to regard as wholly German, and it is not the more attractive for that. We travel up the Nile with Strickland, look in at Luxor and Cairo, read of heat and flies and native women, irrigation schemes, and the horrors of solitude, without feeling even mildly over heated. If this atmospheric quality exists in the original it has undoubtedly been lost in the translation. Since the English version reads unusually smoothly one is inclined to put the responsibility for its lack on Herr Bauer.

## Books Received

### Fiction

"Return I Dare Not", by Margaret Kennedy; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.50. By the author of "The Constant Nymph."

"Mr. and Mrs. Pennington", by Francis Brett Young; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto, \$2.50. By the author of "My Brother Jonathan", "Jim Redlake."

"These Thirteen", by William Faulkner; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; \$2.50. Short stories by the author of "Sanctuary", "As I Lay Dying", "The Sound and the Fury."

"The Messenger of the Snow", by Ferdinand Goetel; Elkin Mathews and Marrot, London. By the author of "From Day to Day."

"The Wild Orchid", by Sigrid Undset; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; \$2.50. By the author of the tetralogy, "The Axe", "The Snake Pit", "In the Wilderness", "The Son Avenger."

Verse and Belles-Lettres  
"Matthias at the Door", by Edwin Arlington Robinson; Macmillans, Toronto, \$2.00. A new poem by the author of "Tristram", "The Glory of the Nightingales."

"Christopher Columbus", by Franklin P. Adams; Viking-Macmillans, Toronto; \$2.25. The witty verse of the New York Herald Tribune's columnist, "F. P. A."

Amusing juxtaposition of film titles seen in front of local movie theatre:

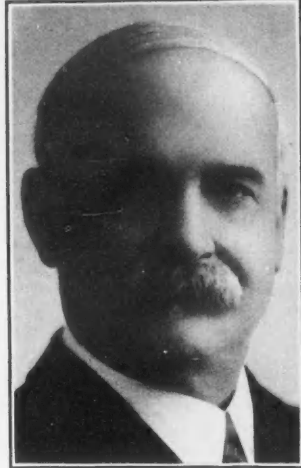
LOVER COME BACK.  
THE DEVIL TO PAY.

Accidentally cynical arrangement of two more observed by a correspondent:

I TAKE THIS WOMAN.  
HELL BOUND.

—Boston Transcript.

Maybe they are called peanut politicians because they improve with roasting.—Brooklyn Times.



DR. ALBERT HAM, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., who on November 1st celebrates the 34th anniversary of his arrival in Toronto to take over the post of organist and choirmaster of St. James' Cathedral. For twenty-five years Dr. Ham conducted the famous National Chorus which was disorganized when he retired in 1927.

## Rugby

By N. A. B.

JUST at the time when the Varsity Blues are being sung at their loudest, public interest in the Intercollegiate Rugby football race has been renewed by a hard-battling, giant-killing group of Mustangs who are running wild out in London, Ontario. The University of Western Ontario entered the Intercollegiate Rugby Union only three years ago and is giving an impressive early account of itself. It was not thought that a purple and white team would go very far until Western became more "seasoned" to the shocks of the college gridiron. But a real coach, who was a great footballer in his day, Joe Breen, has produced a fighting team, a starless team that functions like a reliable, if not highly brilliant, machine. The Mustangs are now a half-game ahead of Queen's in the race. If they tie or win their next game with McGill, the title is theirs. McGill are a dangerous team, liable to pull the unexpected any time, but after all, unlikely to down the intrepid Westerners who are fighting mad and football-crazy. Every member of the little university north of the C. P. R. tracks in London is excited. That mysterious thing called "spirit" is bubbling over out there, that mysterious something which exists around Queen's on the eve of a big football match when even little Kingston children lip "Oil thigh na banrighin" through their tricolor ribbons, that odd elusive spirit that makes 100 Balmy Beach rooters create far more noise than 15,000 reserved, over-civilized supporters of Varsity Intercollegiates. Western are fighting hard to win, they believe that they will win, so do a few thousand frenzied supporters, and as a result, the team's performances have been better than anyone ever expected. That combination of heartening influences and general individual enthusiasm is known as "college spirit" and it makes football teams do impossible things. Next year we hope that we will have bales of it up at the big stadium on Bloor St. After all, a team can't win without some decent support from 10,000 supposed enthusiasts. At times the crowds that have attended Varsity's games would have been more at home at a wake. True, they hadn't much to root for in the end, but for about 45 minutes the Intercollegiates usually put on a very decent show. Perhaps in the last quarter the crowd's general apathy got into the team. Very often a loyal band of root-

(Continued on Page 11)

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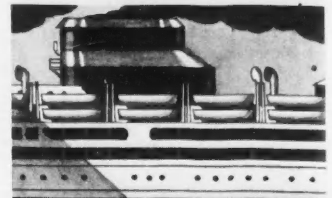
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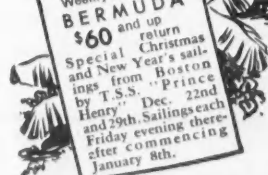
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## PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

### Picturesque Florida

PROBABLY the most romantic chapter in the history of this continent was its discovery and partial settlement by the Spaniards. In the South, they were known in Florida and in the West Indies. Columbus, who is said to belong to Genoa by birth, was helped by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to set out on a voyage of exploration to the New World in which he believed. Of course, he made the mistake of thinking that he would find a route to the East Indies and China, and, thus we have the confusing names on our continent of Indies and Lachine. Columbus, it may be said, had nothing to do with naming the latter.

There are the traditional voyages of the sailors of Greenland to the western coast of America; but even here we are on uncertain ground. So, we turn to more modern records for the story of the early European settlements in the New World, and find that St. Augustine in Florida is usually given the credit of being the oldest town in the United States. In the eastern part of Canada, we discover the remains of the ancient town of Annapolis Royal, named, like Annapolis in the United States, in honour of Queen Anne. St. Augustine, in various ways, has preserved the memory of the Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon, who, as we may have said eleven times, sought for the Fountain of Youth. That is a search, however, much older than Ponce de Leon, and is a quest which is still going on. In the balmy air of St. Augustine, with its old-time houses, broad verandas, and fragrant flowers, your belief in the Fountain of Youth may revive, and you will come back to colder climes, younger and fairer.

### The West Indies

THE glad news has reached the dwellers in the north that one of the world's safest steamships will be sailing on January 8th, for a cruise around the world. A feature of this vessel's itinerary will be several ports not usually found on West Indies cruise schedules. The first call out of New York will be Cap Haitien, on the northwest coast of Haiti, the scene of the overthrow of French rule on the island, and the setting up of the negro monarchy in the nineteenth century. Situated there are the famous Sans Souci Palace, built by the first rulers, and the ruins of the palace of Napoleon's beautiful sister, Pauline. With its remains of a turbulent early history and a picturesque natural setting, Cap Haitien is an alluring spot.

Another unusual port on this voyage is Cartagena, where an old-time market is in colourful operation. The city, founded in 1533, is one of the oldest centres established by the Spanish Conquistadores. It takes the name of Little Carthage from its extensive fortifications. Ramparts, in some places as high as thirty feet, and from forty to a hundred feet

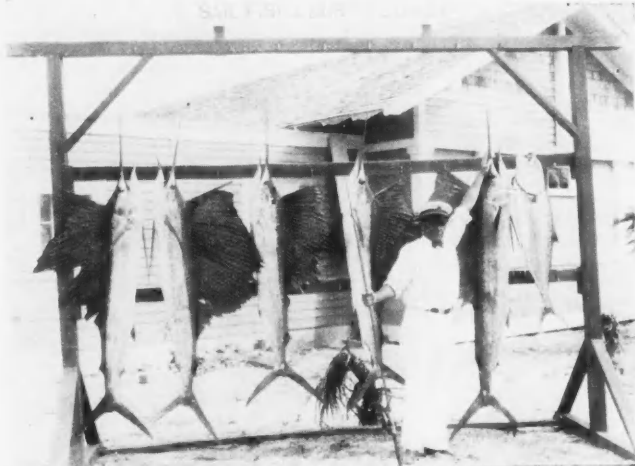
wide, surround the city. They were originally built to resist pirates, and were the stoutest and most majestic on the Spanish Main. To-day the old moats are dry and overgrown with jungle. Weeds and lizards fill the crevices. Cartagena's cathedral also contains sacred relics of Colombia's patron saint, San Pedro Claver.

The complete itinerary of this ship will consist of consecutive visits at Cap Haitien, Curacao in

ating. Here the beautiful islands of perpetual summer, where the luxuriant tropical plants, the gay plumaged birds, and the languorous, care-free habits of the native, form a pleasing contrast to the life that has been left behind.

### Royal Winter Fair

WHEN the Royal Winter Fair opens next week it will pulse with the assurance of success. A magnificent entry of over 16,000 has been registered—a record in its ten year history. All the provinces of Canada are splendidly represented. Competitors, notably in the Royal Horse Show, from the United States are outstanding in number and merit. A



A day's catch of sailfish at West Palm Beach.

the Dutch West Indies, Cartagena, Colon, the Panama Canal and Havana. Christmas Day will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies including an immense Christmas tree, while the ship is at sea, between Curacao and Cartagena. Passengers will join the natives of Havana to greet the New Year, in the usual gay celebration of the Cuban capital.

La Fuerza, Havana's old fort, built by Ferdinand de Soto in 1538 will always hold romantic interest for visitors to the capital of Cuba. It was the scene of the pathetic romance of de Soto's wife, Dona Isabella. When the explorer went off in search of the Mississippi river, his wife made the fort her home. Here for four years she awaited his return, daily standing on top of the ramparts and scanning the horizon for a sign of his sails. She died here of grief when news reached her of his death.

Queen Isabella pawned her jewels to send Columbus on the voyage of discovery that led to the finding of these islands of everlasting beauty. To-day the voyage is worth such a sacrifice by any woman. Nowhere else in the world is there such a charm connected with the romance of the sea as is to be found in and about the Caribbean. The spirit of adventure, which centuries ago drew hardy mariners from all parts of the old world to these newly-discovered islands, still thrills the tourists as they journey through this historic realm.

Although they lie only a short distance from the American mainland, the tourist who visits the islands of the West Indian Archipelago finds himself in surroundings that are at once unfamiliar, interesting and curiously fascinat-

ing. Here the beautiful islands of perpetual summer, where the luxuriant tropical plants, the gay plumaged birds, and the languorous, care-free habits of the native, form a pleasing contrast to the life that has been left behind.

As to its vastness and variety it may be mentioned that the buildings cover 25 acres, all indoors, all heated; that 15,000 head of livestock are exhibited, and that the Royal Shows for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, cats, poultry, dairying, fruit and flower growing, seed, grains and pet stock, are specialized shows for each.

The Royal Fair will be opened by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Their Excellencies, the Governor General and the Countess of Bessborough, will attend on Monday evening, November 23rd.

### Rugby

(Continued from Page 10)

ers can make a thing happen by rooting loudly enough for it. 'Varsity play Queen's for the final struggle and the luckless Blues may come through with that long-awaited triumph which will put Queen's hopes on the shelf for 1931.

Argos' fine showing in holding the colorful Montreal Winged Wheelers to a 4-1 score proves little, for the Wheelers, having put the Big Four title on ice in that terrific 23-14 riot with Tigers, were taking things easy. The team has nominated its dashing little captain and fleet-running half-back, Gordon Perry as Montreal's candidate for the Jeff Russell Trophy. This is a bit surprising, for great runner and game little hero that he is, Perry is not the man who "made" the Wheelers champions. That was a one-man job performed by Warren Stevens, forward-passer extraordinary, late of Syracuse University. Without Stevens the Wheelers would have "eaten the Wheelers raw" without the least difficulty.

Balmy Beach and Sarnia are tuning up for the all-important sudden death game which will decide the O.R.F.U. title. Ab Box is booting them as far as ever and the deadly tackles of the Beach wings will be in evidence. Sarnia will likely give them a harder battle than any team of the Beach's own O. R. F. U. group, but it is improbable that the Oilers will defeat the more seasoned East Enders, who are nearly always at their best in a single decisive contest. The Paddlers now and again look like the Walla Walla High School Juniors, but never in a game that really matters. In spite of all our critics we still pick them to defeat Montreal for the Dominion title.

"It is my earnest conviction," remarks Mahatma Gandhi, "that no man loses his freedom, except through his own weakness." That may be so, but it seems hardly gallant to call her that. —Boston Herald.



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THE father's experience tells him what his son cannot know—the value of money saved.

In your boy's future money must play its part. Possession of it may mean success; lack of it—failure. You can give him a great asset—the habit of saving—by opening an account for him.

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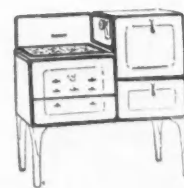
The modern woman cooks by GAS to ensure flavor

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WEST INDIAN GRANDEUR

The thousands of winter travellers to the West Indies receive their first impressions from the beautiful grandeur of the coastal scenery. Above is the coast line approaching Kingston, Jamaica, with coconut palm trees rising in stately manner against the rugged hill country.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.





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the popular car  
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Weed Tropic-Aire is sturdily built. It can be transferred from car to car for years. We've never heard of one wearing out in service.

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TO BE  
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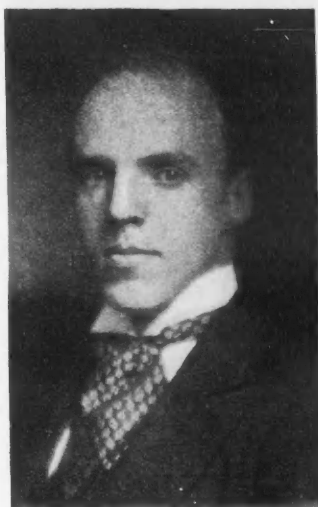
# ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

ONE of the most ambitious undertakings in the history of broadcasting will be launched in Canada on Sunday, November 15, at 9.30 p.m. For the first time on this continent, a complete cycle of Gilbert and Sullivan operas will be broadcast in the original orchestrations used by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The first of these immortal operas to be presented will be the colorful "Mikado". This will be followed each Sunday by the other works in this cycle, which consists of thirteen operas in all. Libretti and musical score will be given. Reginald Stewart, internationally famous Canadian conductor, will direct the entire cycle. Under his guidance will be a distinguished orchestra and a notable cast of Canadian soloists and choristers, many of whom have toured the Dominion in their respective roles. It is worth noting that Sir Arthur Sullivan's original orchestrations, mentioned above, have been specially imported for this occasion and will be followed throughout.

The operas will be broadcast over the eastern network of the Canadian broadcasting system and the hour of presentation, from 9.30 to 10.30 each Sunday, will be called for identification the C. I. L. Opera House of the Air. The complete cycle is sponsored by Canadian Industries Limited, Canada's largest industrial chemical organization. The C. I. L. as they are familiarly known through their oval trademark, have dissociated this radio opera season almost entirely from commercialism. It is built on a goodwill basis, dependence on sales being placed principally on newspaper advertising published in newspapers from coast to coast.



CONDUCTS NEW SERIES

Reginald Stewart, noted Canadian conductor, who will be in charge of the "Opera House of the Air", recently announced series of Gilbert and Sullivan programs, sponsored by Canadian Industries Limited over an Eastern Canadian network. The series will be one of the high spots of the Winter radio season.

In 1923 the number of such licenses was but 9,956, while in 1930 it was 424,146. Of the total of 223,228 units, (referred to in the sales of \$22,776,225 during 1930) 170,082 sets, valued at \$19,196,936 were completely manufactured or assembled in Canada. The inventory at the end of the year was reported at 25,852 sets. Ontario, as the dominant province in the industry, with Toronto as the principal centre of manufacture, absorbed nearly half of the entire output of sets in the Dominion.

## Fashion Note

"THE depression is almost over," Ben Bernie informs the world. "If it isn't," the Old Maestro continues, "Mahatma Gandhi will be the world's best dressed man."

## Plea

Dear Sir:

HAVING lately acquired a radio after being without one for several years, I am very much impressed by the improvements in radio reception and in the quality of broadcasts.

There is one rather striking lack, however, and as you, or at least your department in SATURDAY NIGHT, is responsible for my having a radio now, I think it is up to you to deal with my complaint. This is in regard to the (so far as I am aware) complete absence of children's "bedtime stories" on the air at the present time. I believe that a few years ago there were so many of these that they were generally considered a nuisance, but that certainly isn't the situation now. I have three small children who are very fond of stories and who, I am sure, would follow with the utmost delight and eagerness any series of adventures of Brer Rabbit or similar gentlemen on the radio. Can't you do something about this? It seems to me that if anyone can influence the moguls of the air, it should be a paper like SATURDAY NIGHT and a department like your own.

—K.R.T., Toronto, Ont.

## Radio Industry

ONE of the most striking examples of industrial development in Canada in recent years is that afforded by the radio industry, (80 per cent. of which is concentrated in Toronto) according to a survey recently completed by the Canadian Government for the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada. In 1930, sales of receiving sets were valued at \$22,776,225, which was \$2,000,000 above the production in 1929, while three years earlier, in 1927, production of the industry was valued at only \$8,789,171. Another measure of progress is supplied by the rapid rise in the number of receiving sets licensed in the Dominion.

## Jane Froman

BECAUSE radio programs reached such far away places Jane Froman felt she should sing as loudly as possible the first time she faced a microphone. "Of course she knows better now, but at the time she admits she did feel just a little bit silly,—and frightened."

Her first radio opportunity came in Cincinnati following a party in the home of Powell Crossley, Jr., who heard her sing and suggested she join the WLW staff. It was there that Paul Whiteman heard her and induced her to go to the NBC Chicago studios where she made an instant hit on network programs.

Miss Froman, who is Ellen Jane to her family, is slender in build, has blue eyes and brown hair. She has that poise that most girls hope to attain, and she doesn't have any qualms about



FEATURED ARTIST

Jane Froman, famous "blues" singer, who is featured with Paul Whiteman over an NBC-WJZ network at 10 P.M. (E.S.T.) on Fridays, in a new pose. Jane was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1928 with two degrees, an A.B. in music and a B.S. in journalism. She adores black cats.

herself in event she's drafted for television programs. She doesn't have to.

Movies provide her with an enjoyable relaxation and she doesn't mind sitting well into the second show. Swimming, horseback riding and driving are other diversions that rank equally in favor. Dogs and cats (of any origin) she likes, and stoops to pet any that cross her path. But she doesn't like to walk under ladders and never fails to toss a good-sized handful of salt over the left shoulder if she should knock over a salt shaker.

She was born in St. Louis in 1907, attended the grade and high schools there, and graduated from the University of Missouri in 1928 with two degrees—an A.B. in music and a B.S. in journalism. She wanted to be a newspaper woman.



The blue color mark is like the sterling mark on silver. It identifies the finest hard coal that has ever been brought above ground. 'blue coal' is colored at the mine with a harmless coloring that does not affect the coal in any way.

Listen in on the 'blue coal' hour 5:30 to 6:30 every Sunday afternoon, over Station CFRB, Toronto

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'blue coal' is not a new coal... it is the same famous J. L. & W. Scranton Anthracite that has been a favorite in Canada for more than fifty years... the finest coal ever brought above ground.

With 'blue coal' blazing cheerfully in your furnace, you never need to force the fire to get the degree of heat you want... just check the drafts, feed the coal sparingly and enjoy perfect comfort.

And 'blue coal' is the cleanest coal you ever saw... clean in your cellar, clean in your furnace. All the impurities are washed and screened away.

So just 'phone your dealer for 'blue coal' in the size you require. The color will tell you that you are getting the greatest heating value that money can buy. You are paying for 'blue coal' comfort, so why not get it.

Order from your Dealer NOW — and know what 'blue coal' comfort means

IN TORONTO  
**The Elias Rogers Co., Limited**  
Distributors  
and LOCAL DEALERS

# blue coal

THE COLOR GUARANTEES THE QUALITY

While in college she was active in musical shows, sang in the glee club, university sextet and journalism school shows. Her first professional job was singing with an orchestra in the Grand Central theatre in St. Louis. That was when her desire to be a journalist wavered.

## Author of "Power"

LION Feuchtwanger, among the most widely read and also most widely criticized of modern German writers, will broadcast from Berlin through the WABC-Columbia network at 12.30 p.m. EST, Sunday, November 15, asking the

question "Has the Human Race Changed in the Last Two Thousand Years?"

Known on this continent chiefly for his international best-seller, "Power", or "Jud Suss", Feuchtwanger has been widely acclaimed also for "The Ugly Duchess" and "Success".



## SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 14, 1931

## MRS. SKEFFINGTON-LIDEBODY'S TEETH ♦ by Alan H. D'Egville

MRS. SKEFFINGTON-LIDEBODY descended the stairs of the SS Newmonia with the air of one who trusts that she will encounter nobody approaching in the opposite direction.

A calm sea assisted her entrance into the flamboyant dining saloon in so far as it entitled her to assume that her foot would touch that part of the floor at which she aimed it, and that nothing would occur to mar the effect of an entrance that had been well timed to take place when everyone else was seated.

Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody had taken infinite pains, concealed by a nonchalance which nearly deceived herself, to see that her table was well placed, which is to say, placed in the centre of the saloon, from whence she might sear the room with one long snort, or wither it with an icy glare, and where also—though unknown to her, those before her might speculate upon the results of yet another face lift, while those behind could only regret the waste of good advertising space afforded by a back reminiscent of a vacant boarding in a city suburb.

As she flooded the saloon with her anatomy, she glanced about her much as a lion-tamer glares at his brutes to reassure himself they are not laughing at him and that he is not as afraid as he feels. A bow, a smile, sending her force into something resembling an incipient landslide, and she had reached her table, where the waiter, bent like the figure seven, held out for her the green chair, which, built in 1893, had fortunately had no premonition of what was one day to bear down upon it. If there was anything in the face of the waiter to suggest an ardent prayer that the chair might once more rise to the occasion, it was not observed by the ample lady whose attention was divided between feeling about with her left hand to get a general sense of direction, and using her right to prevent her cultivated pearls from clanking against the glass or falling back into the dark mysterious recesses of a corsage that appeared to be already somewhat overburdened.

Having finally touched bottom, Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody proceeded to survey the menu through a pair of gold-rimmed pince-nez, and raising her eyebrows till they were in danger of falling down her back, she ran her eyes up and down the list of some seventy-nine dishes with such deliberation and frequency that the waiting menial, not quite accustomed to such intense study, was unable to decide in his own mind whether she was looking for something that wasn't there, or had decided that none of it was fit for human consumption, or was plucking up courage to order the whole damn lot.

"Is the 'potage a la femme de chambre' eatable?" she inquired at last in a tone that made it quite clear that she never ate potages that were not eatable.

"Yes, Madame, you'll like that!" His tone was a mixture of relief and eagerness. Relief that there was at least something on the list that apparently pleased her and eagerness to get the dinner started.

"On the contrary I loathe it. I never eat things I like, on principle. But I'll try it."

The waiter, whose principles were of the opposing school of thought, bowed uncomprehendingly, helplessly and completely and flashed through a swing door like a dog that has just caught sight of a certain cat, and with an acceleration which was not lost upon the maitre d'hotel.

ALMOST before she had had time to cast round the room her famous glare which never failed to suggest that she had detected a particularly unpleasant odour and was trying to locate it, the waiter returned in record time from the kitchen, deposited the potage a la femme de chambre in front of her with the well aimed flourish without which no waiter would ever think of depositing potage in front of anybody.

Its arrival, curiously enough, coincided exactly with that of Cecil, her nephew, educated at Eton and Harrow, with a slight whiff of Winchester and Wellington, and a graduate of Oxford and Cambridge.

"Sorry, Auntie," he apologized, with the breeziness that only a varsity education can give. "I was in the gym!"

"Exercising your beastly body again."

"Must keep fit. 'Mens Sana in Corpore Sano,' you know."

"What on earth are you talking about, Cecil?"

"'Mens Sana', nominative, 'a healthy mind,' in corpore sano, ablative, 'in a healthy body,' he translated.

"Pity there isn't a place to go to exercise the former. Here, tell this dithering man what you want, he's fidgeting me to death."

"Don't fidget my Aunt, waiter! Don't fidget her! Bring me some roast beef. Cut thick—underdone—what the French call 'Saignant', my good sir, meaning 'perfectly bloody', and fried potatoes in large quantities."

Once more the waiter, as if galvanized by some shock from a terrestrial upheaval, dived through the door, where he shouted in a voice that echoed over the Atlantic and parts of the mainland, "Beef, one thick raw, spuds one fried!" Whereupon the chef took in hand a knife and severed from what had once been a complete side of beef a slice of the thickness of a door mat and the colour of the Soviet flag.

He knew it was for Cecil, for Cecil had the same dish every night. Besides, had not Cecil visited him on the first day out of Southampton, banged him boisterously on the back, said "Vive la sport!" with an Eton accent and pressed a ten shilling note in his hand? Had he not further explained with a fluency much impaired by long residence at a university that he would in the course of the voyage require much beef, cut thick, and underdone, and would he kindly (S'il vous plait) see to it (arranger)

that there was always plenty in hand (Qu'il y a tout le temps beaucoup dans les mains)?

BY THIS time, Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody had ingurgitated her potage and was once more searching the menu, as a ship-wrecked mariner scans the horizon for a sail. Such banal things as beef, were, of course, quite beyond her. Besides it was too easy. There was no effect to be made by simply saying "beef". Wherefore, she pointed with a fat and jewelled finger to that portion of the menu, where, under the title of "Specials" was to be found "Petite Cotelette d'ours Grizzly".

"That'll take about ten minutes, Madame, if you don't mind waiting", informed the waiter.

"Why should I? We still have three days at sea. I'll wait."

"Why don't you eat beef, Auntie?" asked Cecil when the waiter was well upon his third journey to the kitchen.



SOMETHING FOR THE EVENING . . . . At the left is a new Yteb white satin evening gown. Observe how the fulness in the skirt is concentrated round the hem. On the right is Irene Dana's conception of a sheaf dress in black satin with lace epaulettes.

—Photo by Wilfred Sketch, Paris.

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"Why don't you eat beef, Auntie?" asked Cecil when the waiter was well upon his third journey to the kitchen.

"Ugh! Beef! I hate beef—it's so suggestive."

"Suggestive?—What of?"

"Bulls! I'm terrified of bulls!"

"But my dear Auntie, you should remember that, when served up in this form, they are perfectly docile."

"Oh, go on with you, Cecil—you're an ass," she laughed.

But as a matter of fact, Cecil was far from being an ass, and she knew it. More than this, he was his aunt's favorite nephew. She had no children of her own.

Cecil had long ago realized that being the favorite nephew of a wealthy aunt is not merely a hobby, but an arduous business, and he had therefore put up with many things in order that the proposition might some day be brought to a successful close.

Whenever his Aunt went abroad, which she did frequently and luxuriously, Cecil went along too.

"He is so good at porters and tips and labels and all that sort of thing," Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody had explained on one occasion, "All those things drive me mad!"

All of which accounts for Cecil's presence on the SS "Newmonia", bound for New York.

Cecil finished his beef and took a long draught of beer, which he regarded as the only drink for the 100% 'varsity man.

"Mind if I smoke, Auntie? You take so long."

"Oh smoke if you want to. You gulp your food like a wolf!"

He smoked patiently while his Aunt stowed away the "Cotelette" followed by a canape de fruits d'Orient with cream, a large piece of Camembert cheese and a cup of coffee, and then rose while the waiter helped her to heave herself out of the chair, collect a mass of wraps, reticules, books, and handkerchiefs and surge out like a battleship leaving port.

The dining room was almost empty by now. But this was quite in order. A late arrival in the dining saloon meant a late arrival in the ballroom, which was again precisely what Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody desired above all things.

Cecil led her across the room to a small specially reserved table, assisted her to get down to her chair and ordered two fine "champagnes".

MRS. SKEFFINGTON-LIDEBODY raised her pince-nez and surveyed with a critical eye and dilated nostril the dancers as they moved past with that funereal slither and doleful expression which are the mark of the expert ball-room dancer. It is

strange that despite the overwhelming number of ball-room dance teachers, of dance competitions, conventions of Dancing Masters and other painfully undignified and completely futile organizations, to say nothing of the usual annual "new dance craze" that is "sweeping Europe, America, and Asia Minor", invading the ball-rooms of London, Paris and New York, dancers themselves never appear to change either their steps or their expression, both of which, as such, are dismal in the extreme. Indeed, the cheerful dancer, the person who puts some life into the thing and really appears to get some enjoyment out of the dance is generally looked upon as an infernal nuisance, as a blithering idiot and a person with no sense of decency whatever.

An exception to all these rules were Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody herself and her nephew, for though the former desired at all times to look as though she might at any moment be the next queen, her anatomical structure was not such that it permitted her to move funereally but, rather, bouncily and at the trot, while Cecil, to whom this duty of dancing with his Aunt was one of the terrible payments which his ambitions exacted, could never trust himself to tread unwarily. Experience in dancing with his Aunt had shown him that if he put either foot down before she did, she would almost certainly stand upon it with her full weight, while if he attempted to put his foot down after her, most of the available floor space would be occupied. He was therefore forced into a kind of nervous canter, which in fact caused his face to assume a look of the most complete agony and discomfort, which he endeavoured, for his Aunt's sake and his own self respect, to hide by superimposing thereon an expression of abandoned gaiety which he knew to be ridiculous but unavoidable.

But fortunately for Cecil, Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody was not as young as she used to be, a fact upon which he had often reflected with a certain callous satisfaction that steeled him for the self sacrifices that might still be to come. She did not like to be seen either puffing or blowing, much less combining the two with a tendency to violent perspiration. So that after a round or two, it was over, and Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody sat down wearing the forced smile of one who has had her hand too warmly shaken, and having cooled off, withdrew to her state-room.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON-LIDEBODY was not a woman who went to bed. She "retired for the night", which is quite a different thing. Besides removing her clothes from a figure that must have rendered such an action nothing less than a feat, there was her hair to be seen to, her face to be patted, massaged, greased and waterproofed, and her teeth, which were not originals, to be provided for.

From now on, Cecil was at liberty to do as he liked, which usually meant that he retired to the bar and had a stiff whisky and soda to regain his usual personality.

The night of April 16, 1930, is one that is never likely to be forgotten by either Cecil or Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody or anyone else. But least of all by Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody.

Cecil had danced himself almost to sleep. A final lager beer before closing time, a quick walk round the boat deck, and within ten minutes, he was in bed and sound asleep.

Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody was at that moment about to make the assault upon her bed. Her toilette had taken precisely one hour and a quarter. She was standing in front of the mirror looking at herself like a house demolisher contemplating the wreckage he has wrought, when there was a deafening crash, a sound of rending timber and cracking glass, and Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody was precipitated head first into the wash basin.

Summoning all her energy, she staggered to her feet. She was trembling all over with abject and clammy fear. She did not know what had happened, but she was fully aware that whatever it was, it had quite definitely happened. There were sirens sounding and whistles blowing, people were running hither and thither, and above the din and scuffling could be heard the voices of those in authority exercising it. A vague feeling that the ship was sinking overcame her. Seizing a wrap, whose inadequacy for spending a night at sea in early spring was only equalled by the exorbitant price paid for it in Paris, Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody lurched through the door of her stateroom and mingled desperately with the milling throng, fastening upon herself her life belt as she went and vainly endeavoring to make both ends meet.

Where on earth was Cecil, she wondered? Surely of all times, this was the moment when he should be aiding and abetting her.

STEADYING herself against the side of the corridor, she proceeded to call him by name, when suddenly she remembered her teeth. It was too late to turn back, and summoning all her remaining strength she called: "Shleshlil! Shleshlil!". But she had no sooner uttered the sound than she realised the physical impossibility of articulating the name Cecil with an incomplete outfit of teeth. If only he had been called Willy! She recalled desperately that she had, as a matter of fact, suggested this name when he was a week old, and with angry resentment remembered his mother's scorn at the very idea.

Should she turn back? It was impossible. She had as much chance of getting back to her cabin through that struggling mass and coming out alive as she had of saying "Cecil" with no teeth.

It was as she half pushed and was herself pushed in disorderly circles up the companion-way leading to the boat deck that the stewardess, faithful to the last, dashed down the now emptying corridor and into the stateroom in search of Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody. It was empty, but there on the floor, right in the centre of the cabin, were those teeth without which the late occupant was finding it impossible to call upon her nephew for assistance, even if she had had enough breath. With infinite presence of mind, the stewardess snatched up the snarling dentures and commenced a heroic quest for the owner.

On the promenade deck, now looking like the New York Subway at rush hour, Cecil, arrayed in a green silk dressing gown and a beret cap, was fighting his way up the stairs, clearing a way by sheer strength and disregard for humanity in the mass. For he too had looked in vain for his Aunt in her accustomed place. "Auntie—Auntie!" he bellowed at the top of his voice. But even if there had been a reply, it is doubtful if it could have been heard above the babble.

He met a junior officer attempting to restore order.

"What's up, old boy?" he asked cheerfully.

"Iceberg, I think," he replied breathlessly.

"Sinking?"

"Don't know, but it's highly probable!"

Having finally been half rolled, half carried up to the boat deck, Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody, now bleeding in every pore, her hair looking like a haystack in a tornado, was wringing her hands and weeping. The loss of her teeth and her consequent inability to say anything comprehensible to anybody was reducing her to hysteria.

"Wash happens?" she asked someone. "Are we shlinkingsh?" There was no answer.

"Offishler, offishler—washamashler?" she demanded of the elevator man who was assisting in the lowering of a boat.

He, too, was busy.

Ten yards away was Cecil. Did he only know it, he had looked straight at his Aunt several times, but had failed to recognize her, for Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody by day, with all the facial and bodily embellishments which science, aided by adroit publicity, had placed at her disposal, and Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody toothless, make-up-less, rouge-less and eye-black-less were two different things. What Cecil was looking for was the former and he had so far failed to see any thing vaguely resembling it, and his Aunt, seeing him look straight at her without recognizing her, was realising that failure to pronounce his name was not the only bar to her early salvation.

It is not difficult to imagine the mental agony of a woman who sees someone who is ardently searching for her, look straight at her without recognizing her, while she herself is physically incapable of articulating anything nearer his name than a kind of savage squelch, owing to a complete absence of teeth.

SHE cursed the moment she ever took her teeth out. She called down the vengeance of heaven upon those who had persuaded her through the medium of cunning advertisements to have two faces—one for day use and one for use in the secrecy of her own private apartment. How much better, she realised, to have one face only, a face which, even though repugnant in the extreme, could definitely

(Continued on page 24)





The  
"Ancaster"  
Knitted Outerwear

By  
Marion Taylor  
The New York Style Authority

WE SHOW above another smart model in the "Ancaster" line of knitted suits and dresses for ladies and misses. These creations of "Ancaster" outerwear by Miss Marion Taylor, the New York style authority, are a revelation in design; their fitting is perfect, and the smart new colour combinations are exquisite in their harmony.

"Ancaster" knitted outerwear is being shown by the leading department stores and by high grade specialty shops at prices well within reason. Ask to see these new "Ancaster" garments. You will be charmed with them.

Mercury Mills Limited  
HAMILTON

This may be your  
last opportunity

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For months, Ellis Bros. have been urging the purchase of sterling silver at "the lowest prices in a generation."

The day of these abnormally low prices seems to be passing. Silver metal has risen sixty per cent. in the last few weeks. Still higher prices are not beyond reason.

For a limited time, Ellis Bros. are prepared to sell sterling silver flatware, tea sets, toilet ware, etc., at the exceedingly low prices of last summer. But a price rise is inevitable if silver keeps advancing.

Buy sterling now! Give gifts of sterling for Christmas, but don't delay. You are reminded that items charged to Customers' accounts during November do not become payable until after the New Year.

In value and variety, Ellis assortments of sterling are believed to be unsurpassed anywhere in Canada.

ELLIS BROS., LIMITED  
Jewellers :: 98 Yonge Street

Will you help?

\$200 monthly prevents closing small hospital temporarily impoverished drought area Saskatchewan. Will anyone help? Please act quickly. Particulars, references, Box 26 Saturday Night, Toronto, Ont.

What this country needs is a tin can and olive bottle that will dissolve readily when emptied and left in a natural beauty spot.—*Detroit News.*

A bee can rise with three times its own weight, says an insectologist. Yes, and sit down with about 300 times its own weight. —*Thomaston Times.*



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF YORK, painted at one sitting by Mr. Philip de Laszlo.

LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

October 26th, 1931

AT THIS time of writing the long and grueling race for the Government Cup is nearing the finish. Those well-known jockeys, Ramsay Mac, and Stan. Baldwin and Art Henderson have brought their parties into the straight, and they're all riding hard for the post—not forgetting little David L. George, who is directing his mount by wireless from his bed. They'll go past under the eye of the scrutineers to-morrow, and within twenty-four hours or so the whole world will know the result. And the present indications are that the National Party—a beast of noble proportions but very singular markings, and carrying no less than three jockeys on his back—will canter home an easy winner. As nearly all the country has its shirt on him, this is devoutly to be desired.

Speaking as one of the undistinguished but excited multitude who hang over the rails and shout encouragement at the horse they are backing, I would say that it has been a hard race and a very dirty one. Not for many years in the Parliamentary Handicap have the riders spent so much time slashing away viciously at one another's heads and crowding and boring—only one who has read and listened to the speeches can realize how much boring there has been. Naturally one is inclined to think that one's own favored jockeys have kept a pretty straight course, but I don't think even the sternest

and most suspicious steward would find much fault with the riding of Ramsay and Stan. And in strict justice this must also be said of Art Henderson. It is pretty generally agreed that, on a bad and restive mount, he has done his best to abide by the rules of decent riding, though it is always much more difficult to ride a losing race fairly. But he is the only jockey from his stable of whom that can be said.

In the meantime, come on, Mac! Go it, good old Stan! Ride 'em, boys!

IT IS with genuine relief that one turns from the fierce and raucous hullabaloo of an election to the romantic and pleasing hullabaloo of a royal wedding. Possibly "hullabaloo" is not quite the right word in the latter case, but seeing that some fifty thousand tried to crowd in where there was hardly room for a twentieth of that number, and that hundreds of eager Americans—with the passion for royalty so characteristic of true democrats—paid £20 and more for seats in cottage windows, and even £5 for the right to climb to points of vantage in neighboring trees, the word is not entirely inappropriate.

Of course, I am talking of the wedding of Lady May Cambridge, the Queen's niece, to Captain Henry Abel Smith—to "a commoner of the name of Smith", as one great London daily somewhat tactlessly put it. The wedding was held just two days ago in the



THE WEDDING OF LADY MAY CAMBRIDGE

In the tiny 16th Century Church at Balcombe, Sussex, Lady May Cambridge, daughter of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone, was married to Captain Henry Abel Smith, of the Royal Horse Guards. Here we have the bride and bridegroom after the ceremony.

quaint little Sussex village of Balcombe. It is a tiny place, so small that it doesn't even get into the guide-books, but it is near the country home of Lady May's parents, the Earl and Countess of Athlone, and so it was given its one day of fame. The place looks now as if it had been the scene of a blizzard, an earthquake, and a four-ring circus. It will take the inhabitants—the whole fifty or sixty of them—the next six months to get back to their old-world atmosphere. But with all that spectacle and all that very useful American money, they are probably not worrying.

It was a very successful wedding. Even the weather behaved. The bride looked radiantly lovely—or so the society reporters unanimously told the world. In the interests of historical accuracy, I must say that the photographs—I wasn't invited—were not entirely corroborative, but then we all know how little reliance can be placed on snapshots taken under such circumstances. By all accounts she is a very charming and talented and sensible girl, and that, as our wise elders have always assured us, is the main thing. The bridegroom—but then who ever bothers about the bridegroom? It is enough that he is a fine, big, upstanding fellow, and that he looked as depressed and apologetic as bridegrooms should and nearly always do look.

The Queen was there and the Duchess of York and little Princess Elizabeth, who was one of the bridesmaids and was thus making her first official appearance. She seems to have carried out her highly responsible duties with immense dignity, in spite of the fact that a cold in the head caused a nurse to hover watchfully about with a handkerchief. Too bad about that cold, but still it is rather reassuring to know that royal noses can behave just as awkwardly as those of ordinary mortals, and that every now and then a little princess has to be seized and have it tweaked and rubbed for her, just like little Sadie Jones. In fact, little Sadie may have all the advantage in the matter, in that her nose probably isn't blown nearly so often for her or nearly so vigorously. How little princesses must sometimes envy little guttersnipes!

IF THERE is one thing on which Englishmen are apt to pride themselves more than on most others, it is on the way they maintain and defend their individual liberties against the encroachments of law or any other encroachments. But one by one these liberties are being whittled down or lopped away entirely, as the social system becomes more efficient in its organization and more grandmootherly in its solicitude for our individual protection. The latest of these cherished liberties to go is the Londoner's ancient privilege to cross a street wherever the whim may seize him. It hasn't quite gone yet—you still cannot be arrested for being run over—but a "jay-walker" will soon be as much exposed to the law's long reach as a pickpocket. Rather more, in fact, as being a lot easier to catch at work. The officials of Scotland Yard and the Ministry of Transport have got their heads together on the subject, and it bodes ill for those of us who have a fancy for dodging through traffic.

I am all for individual liberty, but it is certainly time that this particular one was curtailed. London must at present be very nearly the world's most difficult city to drive in. In spite of the widening and straightening of the main thoroughfares that has been going steadily though slowly on, there still are whole labyrinths of narrow and winding streets where you move at your peril when you can move at all. And even the new wide streets have unexpected bottle-necks in them and sudden projections of ancient buildings, around which the traffic surges like a torrent around the end of a breakwater.

It is quite hard enough to keep your place in all this without charging into the fellow just in front or backing into the one behind, or ramming the other fellow who comes suddenly out of a side-turning, or being rammed by him. When, in addition, you must keep constantly on the watch for the old gentlemen who try to commit hari-kari on the edge of your bumper, and the old ladies who, with the natural levity of their years, scuttle across under your bonnet, and the young people who skip joyously in and out through the maze as if they were performing a Morris-dance—you know, one of those Morris-Oxford dances—well, under all these various strains and anxieties, you find yourself developing intense pains in the back of the head and ideas of persecution. In fact, it is astonishing to me

This New Combination  
weighs only 6 ounces  
...yet moulds the figure  
perfectly for "waisted"  
dresses



Leading stores are now featuring "Sensation"—something absolutely new and different in Combinations. Made of "Supple-Spun", a material which has never been used for corsets before—a fabric with a delicate flesh coloring, called "skin", which looks, feels, and washes like lisle—and which stretches both ways. Because of this two-way stretch "Sensation" stays put on every figure, in any position—no closing is necessary—and no back garters are needed; It nips the waist naturally, smooths the hips, gives a lovely back line—and bust pockets of fine knitted mesh give an uplift curve. Can be washed with any kind of soap, in hot or cold water. Sizes 30 to 38. Price \$12.

Nemo-Flex  
AT THE BETTER SHOPS

Sold in Toronto and Winnipeg  
exclusively by  
The T. EATON Co. Limited

that more motorists don't run amok and try to see how many pedestrians they can bag. As it is, they get quite a few—without seeming at all to discourage the "jay-walkers". So by all means let us have a law on the subject. Your true Englishman is always ready to take a chance of being killed in the exercise of what he considers his rights, but he has a holy horror of being fined.

THE HOUSES

By VIOLET L. MAW

The houses all stood still;  
The houses ceased their flurry  
And stood still.  
The eager wind went hurling down  
the street,  
The broken leaves were tumbled  
off their feet,  
And harried clouds like washing  
on a line  
Were throwing bits of white at  
every pine;  
The trees like romping horses  
rushed the hill,  
But far below—  
The houses all stood still.

ASSURANCE

By VIOLET L. MAW

You know you cannot last,  
Sooner or later you must cease  
pretending.  
Nemesis is old  
Like the green sea  
Or a waste place.  
No one can know.  
Brown hands  
Cannot be purposive.  
Gray eyes  
Cannot be clear.  
Lips like yours  
Cannot forever smile  
And toss these people carelessly  
aside.  
Grow calm  
And wise  
And infinitely sure  
And see the thing you call yourself  
Slip slowly out of sight.



# What Paris Wears

Paris Reviews Her Winter Classes

By SOIFFIELD

GENERAL elections and financial crises do not seem to have deterred the interesting throngs that I met during the past few days at the mid-season dress collections, which many of the well-known dressmakers are showing at the present time. "Mid-season" when shown at this time of the year of course means those all-round winter clothes the ladies will plunge themselves into when the more hardy male takes to his winter pants.

## Winter Coats

IN THESE days of stringent economy Jane Regny has decided to not even tempt her clients with any fur on their coats if they really feel that they cannot afford it. All her new coats are made in the most wonderful English and Scotch homespun with quilted linings for extra warmth. Double and even triple



THIS INTRIGUING MODEL from Irene Dana is made in apricot coloured faille, and shows how the vogue for tiers still holds good.  
—Sketch by Preben, Paris.

revers face-up the front, but remain collarless behind. With these coats Jane Regny shows the most lovely warm scarves in contrasting shades, terra-cotta with nigger brown for instance, or steel grey and grass green.

New looking too is the bright colored sash belt with matching scarf that this house adds to a sober looking wool dress. It has the advantage too of being interchangeable, and one can have two or three sets in bright colours.

Fur coats are scarce this season that is the long variety, but every house is showing a short model of some description. Redfern has adorable ones, while Molyneux shows them in leopard skin with matching muff and toque. He favours much broadtail for afternoon ensembles, and shows some delightful Eton jackets in this fur, with tailored sleeves and large revers.

A delightful touch in the Molyneux collection too, is the way he



SIMPLICITY marks this season's coats, this Molyneux model designed by Preben shows an original use of dark brown caracul on a terra cotta laianage.  
—Sketch by Preben, Paris.

adds a bright note of colour under the hems of his afternoon and evening dresses, so that on a black satin crepe de chine dress the wearer reveals a splash of tomato-red, jade green, bright yellow or orange, when sitting or walking.

I suppose many of the well tailored coat dresses that Molyneux has shown will be seen more on

the Riviera this winter than in Paris. He specialises in this type of dress, and makes them with just a separate something at the neck in the shape of a wee cape or scarf of fur.

The first of the mid-season collections has revealed a sober and above all a practical, wearable line, with very little change from the models shown some two months ago. Skirts remain the same length but are inclined to run to fullness towards the hem line, pleats seem to be on the wane and this additional width is obtained by bell like insertions from the hip line.

Exceptionally good woollen materials are being used and are greatly replacing silks for after-

noon wear, as many of the new weaves are more soft and supple and easy to work in, than many a cheap silk, so this year it really looks as if it will pay to buy a good woollen material and have one really good dress, than two in inferior silk or wool.

Velvet still holds sway for evening wear, although I have seen a great deal of this new weave of jersey silk, i.e., silk jersey both for coats and dresses. It does not look a bit like it sounds and entirely keeps its incognito until you feel it.

## Capes

NEARLY every house when showing their big collection some two months ago had a cape

or two, but in the new collections there is a perfect orgy. Half-shoulder effects, the double decker coachman's, and the Kate Greenaway are all being sponsored by Redfern. Sack coats with baggy backs and tight hips and square shoulders are a new Redfern touch too, while this house does interesting things with the wool sweater, and makes a nice snug pullover look as intriguing as a well cut satin blouse, by adding baggy bishop sleeves in an original manner.

And while dwelling on cold weather clothes, interesting too, are the high draped neck lines which Redfern shows, these run up the decollete in front and tie in a graceful knot at the back of

the neck, sometimes falling with streamers behind. One lovely afternoon dress in heavy nigger crepe built on Princess lines, had the neck line and waist following the same movement. A panel of the skirt in front ran off into a sash at the waistline, the same idea being carried out on the blouse part.

Still, if it weren't for football, how would anybody know that the colleges were open for business?—*San Diego Union.*

A warehouse fire which threatened to destroy several million bushels of Kansas wheat was extinguished before it could do much good.—*Life.*

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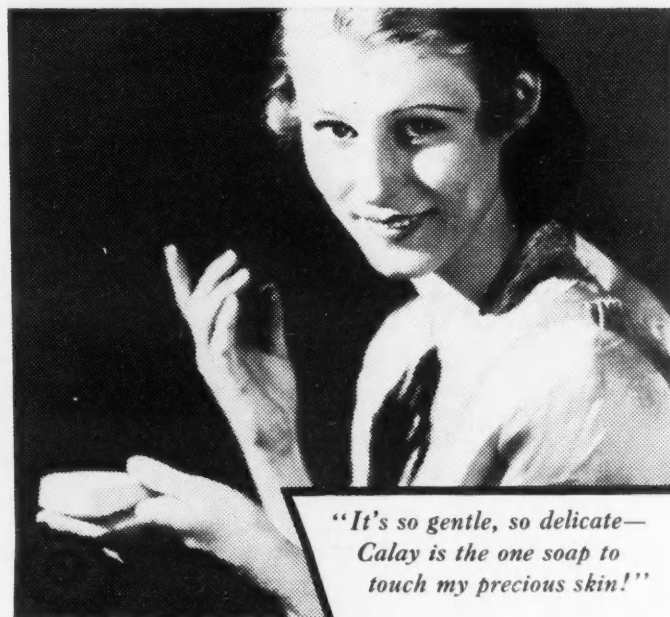
"Mary—my darling—your skin is as pure as the day we were married."

The woman who stays happily married is the woman whose natural loveliness endears her to the eyes of her husband. Men may enjoy watching a movie star, with heavy make-up to stand the glare of studio lights, but they marry clean-looking, natural girls.



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All men love to do things for the sweet, clear-skinned girl. Clerks like to wait on her—people serve her more willingly—she gets along in her social circle because she looks clean and wholesome.



"It's so gentle, so delicate—Calay is the one soap to touch my precious skin!"

Women who spend thousands for their clothes and hundreds on their cosmetics have nothing on the girl who buys Calay and who knows that loveliness is impossible without immaculate cleanliness.



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Buy a dozen cakes of Calay today. Let no other soap touch your skin. Day by day, watch the greyness go out of your complexion, and a clean, soft, natural loveliness take its place.

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SHAMPOO

## Modern Good Looks

By ISABEL MORGAN

STANDARDS of beauty change with the same facility as the standard of morals, and so the ideal of beauty of one generation is very different from that of the one preceding it. The softly curved little person who was the ideal of the last generation has been replaced by the tall, slender personage who represents the ideal of beauty today. There is something of the gracefulness of the greyhound in the new beauty, but the difference between the two generations is not entirely a matter of height and weight. Faces are different too.

If you are sceptical, observe any group of very smart women who are present at some fashionable gathering, and among them you will find a certain standard that describes every face. Its specifications are:

**Flawless skin:** It may be any tint ranging from the dark olive to dazzling pink and whiteness, but regardless of color it is flawless and of fine texture and is never oily or over-dry.

**The Brow:** Well-shaped eyebrows, with the hairline clearly and evenly defined. If there is a "widow's peak", smart women dress their hair to reveal it if it can be done so becomingly. Frown lines and wrinkles are absent.

**The Eyes:** They are clear, bright and rested looking. The lids are slightly darkened and the lashes are luxuriant and glossy. The skin around the eyes is firm and without flaw.

**The Mouth:** It is turbulent and one of the most attractive features. It is accented with the right shade of lip rouge that calls attention to sparkling, white teeth that are perfectly formed.

**Long, Slender Neck:** It is kept firm by exercise and light in color by bleaches. Nourishing creams assiduously applied keep it smooth and unwrinkled.

It will be seen that this standard of beauty today, places more emphasis on distinction and individuality than mere prettiness. The features need not be regular, indeed they may seem an oddly assorted jumble to the eye of the critic or artist, but it is possible for any woman with the aid of modern beauty aids to cultivate the points mentioned above so that she not only creates the illusion of being beautiful but, what is more, actually is so by our modern standards.

First, in importance, we must place the skin. The skin may be any color it is natural for it to be, but one must be certain that she has attained the clearest and most attractive shade of that color possible to her particular skin. The woman with a flawless skin usually

follows a procedure similar to the following:

Meticulous cleansing, by means of an easily liquefying cleansing cream, two or three times a day; soap and water cleansing at least once a day. Stimulating, by means of a tingling tonic, once a day. Firming, by means of astringents and patting. Preparing for powder, by means of a foundation cream or a liquid powder base. Powdering, with a powder that matches the tint of the skin exactly and is fluffed on lightly with a puff and the excess lightly removed with a powder brush.

And now we shall talk about the brow. Although this season's hat conceals half of it, the other half is revealed to the eyes of the world by the sudden disappearance of any brim on that side. Hence the importance of a smooth and unwrinkled brow—the reward of judicious cleansing and nourishing. But the beauty of the brow also depends upon the hairline and the eyebrows.

The hairline should grow down on the forehead in a clear, well-defined line. If this is lacking, it can be cultivated by daily scalp massage and the use of a good hair tonic. The eyebrows which also determine the beauty of the brow, should be brushed daily with a small eyebrow brush to train them to the way they should go. If they are thin and spare the brush may be dipped in an eyelash grower of which there are several excellent varieties on the market. If their shape is unattractive or uneven, it may be remedied by plucking—not to thin lines that detract so much from the character of the face, but to smooth even ones that look magnificently self-poised on a lovely brow.

The high accents of the modern woman's beauty are her eyes and her lips. She keeps her eyes clear and bright by never straining them and by the use of a good eye-bath. She uses creams to keep the tissues about them smooth and unwrinkled. She is unafraid of eye cosmetics, and makes daring use of eye shadow that matches either the color of her eyes or the natural tinting of the lid. She places it near the lashes and then smooths it up over the lid, and toward the nose if her eyes are wide set. She never places it on the lower eyelid, because this gives a heavy, tired appearance that is very unattractive.

The modern woman has a flair for lip makeup that is splendid. She chooses a color that agrees with the costume she is wearing, her teeth, her hair and her skin. What is more, she is not afraid to use it daringly and frankly—but never crudely.

Finally the neck. A long and slender throat is a gift of nature when it is combined with a small, well-poised head and straight shoulders. But a neck that is kept to its slenderest dimensions can be cultivated. Daily exercises of raising and lowering the head, so that one feels the muscles in the throat pulling. Bending the head back, and then lowering and closing the mouth. The head always should be carried with a proud, poised carriage. Nourishing creams will help to keep the throat firm and smooth, and bleaches will keep it white.

### DRESSING TABLE

Jewellery should be overhauled occasionally like everything else in one's wardrobe. Pearls, which occupy first place in every woman's jewel case, should be wiped with a silk handkerchief as often as possible. They collect dust and moisture in much the same way as one's skin, and unless they are cleansed their original lustre becomes dulled. Pearls should be restrung every three, six or twelve months according to their weight and the frequency with which they are worn.

"Jones . . . er . . . I think I'll run out for a little golf this afternoon. And I wish you'd take care of our Daily Wall Street Letter. You know our style, Jones. Everything boiled down. Terse. To the point. Nothing but the absolute essentials. Ah . . . I hardly know just what to feature to-day . . . Er . . . What do you think the market will do next?"

"I haven't the slightest idea, sir."

"Fine! . . . Great! . . . But remember to be brief, Jones. See if you can't say that in three 'thousands words.'"—Judge.

Husband: "From the glimpse I had of her this morning I rather like our new cook. There seems to be plenty of go about her."

Wife: "Yes, she's gone." —Chicago News.

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TONIGHT, if your mouth feels tired and jaded, try brushing your teeth with Squibb Dental Cream before going out for the evening. It's not merely a safe, cleansing dentifrice, but it soothes and refreshes—tones up your entire mouth. That is because it is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia, smooth, pure and pleasant-tasting. Dentists everywhere use Milk of Magnesia in the care of the teeth and gums.

Squibb's cleans beautifully—and safely. It contains no grit, no astringent—nothing which might injure tooth enamel or the tender edges of the gums. Its gentle polishing action brings out the natural sparkle and brilliance of your teeth.

Be as modern as your dentist in the daily care of your mouth. Your druggist has Squibb's. Get a tube and try it—this evening!

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Health worth more than fortune

Heir to millions

THE baby, to be envied is the one who is born with an inheritance of perfect health, to begin with. And who's lucky enough to have a mother who knows how to build up this fortune.

"Perhaps I'm old-fashioned," she'll say to the doctor who pronounces her child physically 100% at a baby show, "but this health certificate means more to me than all the stock certificates in the world. If my baby grows up strong and well, I'm willing to leave it to him to make a career and fortune for himself."

"Already I'm teaching him the value of regular habits. Regular sleep, regular meals, regular functions. He's never once been off schedule, not even when he was cutting teeth or traveling to the country. I make sure of that by giving him Nujol regularly."

Nujol works so easily and naturally that it won't upset a baby under any conditions. It keeps everything functioning properly. It not only prevents any excess of body poisons (we all have them) from forming but aids in their removal. It is safe and sure. Nujol was perfected by



the Nujol Laboratories, 2 Park Ave., New York City.

Just try Nujol for your baby. Give it to him regularly for the next three months. See if it doesn't make things much easier for both of you. Certainly it could do no harm—for Nujol contains no drugs or medicines. Your druggist carries it. Be sure you get the genuine. Sold only in sealed packages.

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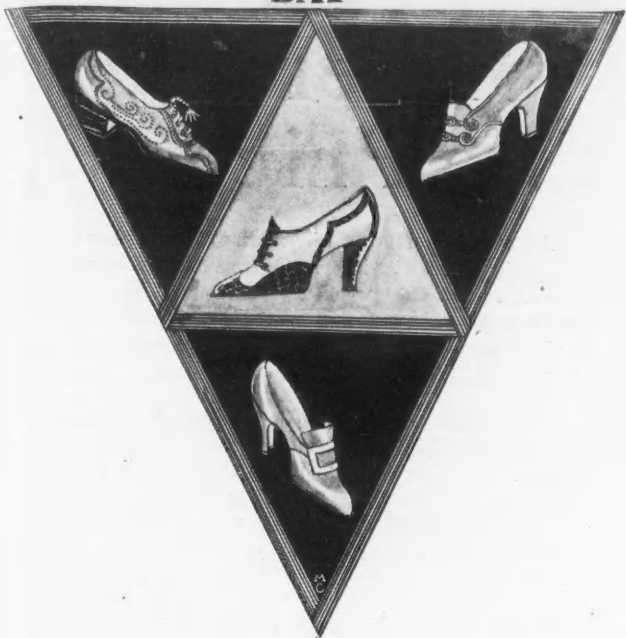
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AND ALL CHILL-CAUSED ILLS**



## DAY

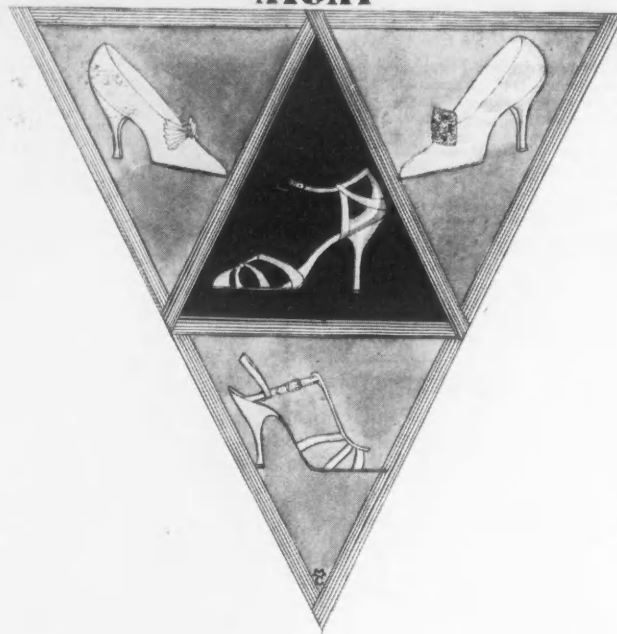


"barosa" are the only two smart reptiles this year. Alligator can now be fined down to the weight of fine kid and trimmings of it are never bulky or conspicuous. Barosa is expensive and frightfully difficult to manipulate since any expanse of it will buckle unless it is handled with exceptional skill. If you want a shoe that will wear and wear it's the thing to buy, however. It is even used for toe caps on children's shoes because it will stand the little treasures' rather wearing habit of kicking the curbstone on the way home from school; stand it almost as well as the "copper-toes" of our ancestors. There is no contrasting colored trimming on day shoes this season, and black and brown are so predominate you don't notice the few shoes of other colors. Lizard and snakeskin are noticeably absent from the season's shoe collections.

FOR evening wear we move into quite another world, where Cinderella's gleaming glass slipper would seem just a little dull and ordinary. Pastel colored suedes, satins, failles, velvets and gold and silver kids rule here. There are not many elaborately decorated shoes, but oh, the svelte grace of them all! Heels show a tendency

to return to the violin curve of the graceful Louis, instead of the slim straight line of the spike, but all are inordinately high, and delicately slender. Buckles are good, a fashion that was bound to follow the return of the romantic and formal in dress generally; cut steel for afternoon, rhinestone for evening. A slender faille pump may have a butterfly bow of pleated silver kid caught with a triangle of tiny gold and silver beads. This will dye any color to match your gown or accessories. There are many pumps and some T straps, but the winning horse in the last race for the evening prize is the cut out sandal, more cut out than sandal. You may have one of gold and silver kid—the heel and sole of silver, the open strapping across the toe and around your ankle alternating gold and silver, and the whole lining gold. They look rather like something you want to keep on your dressing table or use to ornament the drawing room mantelpiece. Fortunately they look equally decorative on the foot—if it is a slender one. Devout shoe men, of which I am told there are some, are said to feel a petition should be added to the Litany asking for deliverance from heavy women in open-strapped sandals.

## NIGHT



Satin and faille combine successfully to make the white sandal that may be dyed, or the black one that should be in every shoe cupboard this year. There is at least one Canadian firm which is turning out a shoe of this kind at a reasonable price. (Continued on Page 23)

## Keeping Your Feet

By MARIE-CLAIRE

WHEN a beneficent Government decided to protect us all, in a small way, from such evils as immoral or vicious publications, and advertisements of American products which compete with the same kind of goods made in Canada, surely we were all properly grateful. If a certain gloom is engendered by that extra 10c on the cost of your favorite humorous weekly, in your better moments you doubtless feel certain it is all for the best. Perhaps Messrs. Sellar and Yeatman who wrote that perfectly fascinating History of England called "1066 and All That", will some day turn to writing a history of Canada, in which event the tariff will probably join King Alfred, the Norman Conquest, Magna Charta and the death of bloody Mary as another of those "Good Things" which have helped history on. The reason why the "Police Gazette" joined "The Bookman" and "The Christian Herald" on the free list of "publications deemed to be of a religious, educational, or scientific character," is perhaps one of those things someone will "explain to you dear when you are older." May it be that one of its advertisements containing advice as to how to age liquors in ten days, giving them "genuine aged-in-the-wood flavor, perfect color, and mellow taste" is expected to encourage home industry?

Hard times and a protective tariff have had a very definite effect on the shoe industry all over this continent. In the United States an old cobbler attached to Stanford University declares that due to the depression his business is booming for the first time in ten years. The students who once used motors now walk, and bring their worn shoes in for repairs. In Canada more of us are wearing Canadian shoes than ever before, many retailers refusing to keep up their American stocks at present prices. Fortunately it is a fact that we are making finer shoes in Canada every year. But we still watch European and American styles like hawks.

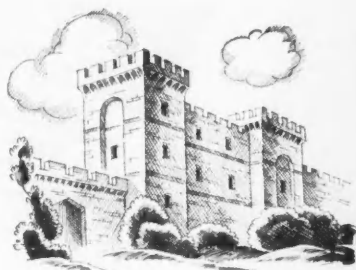
The autumn and winter shoe styles, like the smartest clothes, show great restraint by day and swank by night. The pump—opera or high cut—shares honors with the tie-oxford or two or three eyelet—for day wear. Heels on both are covered, the built up leather heel being less popular than of yore. If you want your pump with a Cuban heel you must buy an American shoe; it is still very nearly impossible to get a Canadian made one. We have whined about this for years to our shoe industry friends. When we can, and do, buy a perfectly beautiful looking and fitting (and incidentally ruinously expensive) Cuban heeled pump in any smart material, in New York, why, we moan persistently, can't we buy it here? The answer apparently is that it is only a local demand. We ourselves have lived practically less than no time in Toronto, but it seems we are a complete Torontonians in our demand for a Cuban heeled pump. Vancouver and Ottawa are the only two other cities in which such a shoe could be sold. And it seems that Canadian shoemakers aren't going to cater to three cities only. So there we are.

SUEDE, trimmed or untrimmed, is everywhere. Toe caps, heels, strappings, or complete vamps or

quarters of calf, kid, alligator or sharkskin, dyed to match the suede, trim the smartest of these shoes. Alligator and sharkskin (or

*A lovely Royal Visitor compliments American Women*

## The Marchioness of Milford Haven



The former Countess Nada, daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia, LADY MILFORD HAVEN is the wife of a Lieutenant-Commander in the British Royal Navy, son of the late Prince Louis of Battenberg, famous as First Sea Lord

LADY MILFORD HAVEN sat in her suite in a great New York hotel, high above the brilliant pageant of Fifth Avenue. It was evening, and she was royally lovely in a sheath of white satin with dazzling jewels and superb pearls that echoed the creamy perfection of her skin.

I put the question I had come to ask and the Marchioness smiled enchantingly.

"American women? But, of course—I find them delightful! So pretty. So charmingly dressed. So perfectly groomed. They have the most appealing charm that any woman can possess—"

"And that—?"

"—is a beautiful complexion, unquestionably."

Lady Milford Haven was fresh from several weeks of California sunshine; her pretty compliment was obviously sincere. "Thank you!" I said, and we went on to talk of the care of the skin.

"No wonder American women have beautiful complexions," she smiled, "for many whom I have asked tell me they follow the Pond's Method."

"You know it, too?" . . . Delightful to discover another royal user of Pond's!

"I find it the simplest way to keep my skin fresh and clear," she explained.

You know Pond's easy, unfailing way to personal loveliness, of course . . . The exquisite



complexions of society beauties all round the world prove its success . . . These four steps keep your skin enchantingly young and lovely:

1—Generously apply Pond's Cold Cream for pore-deep cleansing of your face and neck, several times daily, always after exposure. Let the fine oils sink into the pores and float all the clogged dirt, powder and make-up to the surface . . . At bedtime, repeat this all-important cleansing to remove the day's accumulation of grime. If your skin is dry, leave on a little fresh cream overnight.

2—Now wipe away all

the cream and soil with Pond's Cleansing Tissues—"the best way to remove Cold Cream I ever found," Lady Milford Haven says. These dainty Tissues are less expensive, yet more efficient because they are so much softer, and half again more absorbent. They come in white or an enchanting shade of peach.

3—Saturate cotton with Pond's Skin Freshener and pat cleansed skin briskly to brace and tone, banish oiliness, close and refine pores and bring a lovely natural color to faded, sallow cheeks. This gentle tonic and mild astringent "would have gladdened the heart of Ponce de Leon," says Lady Milford Haven. "It is like a dip into the fountain of youth."

4—Smooth on a dainty film of Pond's Vanishing Cream always before you powder, to make the powder go on evenly and last longer. It disguises any little blemishes there may be in your skin and gives a lovely velvety finish . . . Use this exquisite Vanishing Cream not only on your face, but wherever you powder—arms, shoulders, neck . . . And it is marvelous to keep your hands charmingly soft, smooth and white!



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There's nothing like hard work and activity for keeping superfluous fat away. The trouble with most folks is finding the necessary energy. That is where Kruschen comes in.

After you have had your daily supply of Kruschen every morning for a couple of weeks you'll get what is known the world over as "That Kruschen Feeling".

The urge for activity will fill your entire being—you'll not be content to sit in the old arm chair after your day's work is done.

You'll feel the spirit of youth within you—what a joyous feeling—you'll want to play long walks, play games and your work will cease to be a hardship—it will become a pleasure.



MRS. CHARLES TASCHEREAU, formerly Miss Camille Leduc, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Leduc, of Outremont. Mr. Charles Taschereau is the son of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and Mrs. Taschereau.

—Photo by Rice.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

Ottawa.

THEIR Excellencies' presence at the first ball of the season in Ottawa distinguished the St. John Ambulance Association ball as an outstanding event. The Chateau's perfect ballroom made a fitting background for the vice-regal dais and Her Excellency looked so regal in silver-grey satin with a diamond tiara that one felt inclined to dip in curtsy each time one waltzed past. I noticed that she carried a chic chiffon handkerchief of green—one of those pretty French conceits—and the French Minister, Monsieur Henry, and Madame Henry were in animated conversation with both Their Excellencies who were attended by Mrs. Lascelles, Captain Sir John Child, Captain Stuart-French and the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Ives.

The latter wore a gown of that lovely iridescent cloth of gold and another member of the Government House party was Lady Susan Birch whose ingenuity with artificial flowers were worn except the corsages presented to the hostesses—Lady Perley (whose beautiful feather fan was ruby-shaded), Mrs. Courtney (whose husband Colonel R. M. Courtney was chairman of the committee), Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Madame de Salaberry, Mrs. Hodgetts and Miss Belcourt. But purses were popular—Mrs. Victor Blundell-Blundell carried a pearl one—and she looked as enchanting as ever when she arrived in a party which had been given for her by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gill. She and Captain Blundell are to be here till Christmas and the latter, who was one of the most popular Aides at Government House, was giving me news of Captain Streetfield when somebody chimed in "And there'll never be another like good old Dick."

Another extremely good-looking bride was Mrs. Bob Gemmill who, with Mr. Gemmill, was sitting at the head-table with Their Excellencies. They are moving into their new house this week. And almost bridal-like was the petalled frock worn by Mrs. MacNider (of course it was a *Hattie Carnegie*) who is planning to go down with Colonel MacNider for "the" Yale-Harvard match where possibly Major and Mrs. Herridge will join them. Mrs. Paul, stunning in scarlet lace, came on with the MacNiders from another dinner where they left Mr. Tokugawa and others at the more sedate pastime of Bridge. The latter, by the way, tells me he is coming to Toronto for the Winter Fair.

Mrs. Percy Borden's dinner-party was one of the jolliest—she has just returned from Europe—and came on from the Country Club with Mr. Norman Wilson and Senator Cairine; Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Gunn—the former told me confidentially that the Hon. George, over whom he keeps a medical eye, is "the" most perfect baby that he knows; the Alex. Hills whom fate prevented from continuing on to the dance; tall young Horace Hunter from Toronto who would make a model subject for Mrs. Borden's clever artist daughter who was looking charming that night in scarlet; and the Count and Count-

ess Rogeri—the latter wearing gardenias with supreme success.

Of course the military uniforms gave a great dash to the affair—General MacBrien was a very swagger figure and Colonel Girouard was an indefatigable host. Mrs. Perley Robertson was wearing one of the favorite white frocks that "go" at a military affair but the French blue of Mrs. Charlie Gray's was equally effective. There was much gossip of comings and goings—Frances Drury had just left to join Margaret Tilley of St. John en route to the wedding of their cousin, Mariana Richardson, which prophesied to be a very smart event in South Carolina—and the Shaughnessy girls—Hazel and Peggy—were also going down from Montreal. Gertrude Hyndman, who has come down from Edmonton to live in Ottawa, was being feted at lunch by Janet Southam, Helen Grant and Joan Ahearn and the latter was the attractive *raison d'être* of Mrs. Austin Gillies' tea.

THE next day I lunched with Mrs. A. D. McRae whose presence in Ottawa this session now that the General is a Senator, will desolate Vancouver where their beautiful house is the centre of hospitality. You know, Lord Duncannon was scheduled to spend but one day as *Hycroft's* guest and instead spent four! Mrs. McRae is en route to spend Thanksgiving with her mother in Minneapolis and Lucille (her daughter, Mrs. Paul) who was carrying a fascinating wee fur muff, was speaking of wintering in Honolulu, but that night they were to dine with Their Excellencies at Government House where Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Miss Marjorie Currie, Miss Betty Ogilvie and Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Gavin Ogilvie were week-ending.

Honolulu, by the way, was the port of call postmarking a delightful letter sent me by Mrs. Marley who, en route to Japan again, wrote that the sea air was fast bringing Mr. Marley back to strength after his serious operation—and that, I know, is good news to all of us. Mrs. Bill Pugsley, on the other hand, met me in Ottawa with devastating news—although it

didn't mar her beauty—she had just lost a diamond brooch worth some thousands! She and Big Bill were seeing off Little Bill to Montreal for where Mrs. John Bassett, looking very smart, was bound—and then along came Judge Maclean—and then Flight Lieutenant Mawdesley with that intrepid flier—Ogilvie-Forbes, both headed for Camp Borden. . . and so on, *ad infinitum*, that is Ottawa!

Toronto.

TORONTO'S biggest event of the week was the Charity Ball which took place on the same night as the Ottawa one. I hear that it was a huge success and that the committee of the West End Creche, who had worked so nobly to that end, were amply rewarded. The debts claim it was a "scrumptious" party as for the first time they saw the Royal York alight with the "frolic and feast and fun" of a fairy-like function. And the older set apparently enjoyed it equally well, as the event was made the excuse for numerous dinner parties—invariably inducing a state of serenity with which to go forth appreciatively to an entertainment that has been skilfully planned by a band of hostesses familiar with what's what.

One would know that Miss Joan Arnoldi, president of the West End Creche, would look statuesque in the draped satin gown that she chose to wear with her favorite pendant earrings. She received His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross—the latter's rose velvet gown was exceptionally becoming so I was told—and among the reception committee were included Mrs. John Coulson, who was general convener, Mrs. Hugh Macdonnell and Mrs. Charles Robertson.

Realization quite came up to expectation, said the debts when they saw the entire convention floor of the Royal York arrayed in sumptuous baronial trappings, following the color scheme of Autumn, and the supper-tables—two of them specially set apart for the debutantes—were in a bower of chrysanthemums. But I hear that it



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH of the Hon. George St. Lawrence Neufville Ponsonby, infant son of their excellencies, Lord and Lady Bessborough.

—Photo by John Powis, Ottawa.

## Silver Prices

As everyone knows, Silver, like Wheat, has been daily increasing in price during the last few weeks. A few short weeks ago, Silver was at its lowest price ever recorded in history. To-day it is sixty per cent. higher in price. To-morrow it may go still higher.

Ryrie-Birks wish to announce that all their Silver is still priced at the lowest prices in all their history. How long it will be possible to sell at these low prices we do not know. For the present our customers have an unparalleled opportunity to buy Sterling Silverware of all kinds at rock bottom prices.

Those who had planned to order articles of Sterling Silver for Christmas Gifts may have their purchases set aside for them now, thus guarding against any possible advance in price. This applies to Table Service Silver, Tea Sets, Silver Trays, Bowls, Vases, Candlesticks, etc., and Silver Toilet Ware.

Ryrie-Birks is the only retail organization in Canada owning and operating its own Silver factory.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & SILVERSMITHS  
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE  
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was the dresses which stirred most admiration.

"Mrs. Huntley Christie was too marvellous all in black"—so people are still saying, and "Diana Boone, of course, was beautiful." Mrs. Duncan Coulson's green, gold and rose gown was most distinguished and Mrs. John Fraser's corsage of crimson roses was a French touch with her pale blue ensemble. As for the debs' gowns, I shall not commit myself to describing one or two as from all accounts they were all bewilderingly beautiful and worthy of a book.

BY THE way, a book to record the autographs of one's guests was but one of the original features at the coming-out dance of Isobel LeRoy Pepall at the Lambton Golf Club. It was a darling old book of that richly mellowed leather embossed in gold—a genuine antique—and Mrs. George T. Pepall who

revels in treasures of that kind, had "discovered" it for her daughter whose friends' signatures have now transformed it into a page of fashion—and an antique of the future!

Isobel, whom one meets assisting at nearly every debutante party and whose friends must be legion, is a tall vivid girl who wore with distinction a Lanvin model of exquisitely supple gold cloth—her coming-out gown. Her jade gloves and slippers exactly matched the quaint jade ornament which is an especially rare piece brought from China by her grandmother Pepall and those fragile "Lady" orchids, that are like little golden fairies, composed her bouquet. It must have been desolating to only carry one evening-purse when one had a choice of at least four among the exciting collection of coming-out presents but otherwise it was the merriest evening. Everybody knew everybody else for Mr. and Mrs. Pepall had insisted upon it being a "homey" affair and a gathering of old friends, so they came in squads as the Alpha Deltis (brother Bob's fraternity) and old U.C.C. boys dined together beforehand and there were numerous other hostesses—among them Betty Wilson, Mrs. H. A. Lambe and Mrs. George Deeks. "Mickey Mouse" was Master of Ceremonies as it was a Halloween celebration and a gorgeously Canadian party—for the "blood-red maple" enwreathed the clubhouse like a woodland scene and three hundred revellers called it "the best ever".

The following Monday night was one transported to Victorian England and the inhibitions that enclosed "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" although love did find a way and Browning and his Elizabeth found Italy together. It was the Occupational Therapy Theatre Night to see that thoroughly enchanting play and the world and his wife turned out in best bib and tucker—whatever that is! Among the many dinners setting us off to a good start was Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin Howland's for Margaret and then we rolled—most respectably in motors—down the new University Avenue in a queue of fashionable cars which slowly disgorged radiantly enwrapped figures at the Royal's entrance.

His Honour and Mrs. Ross, attended by Colonel Rhoades had a box party which included their daughter, Isobel, and Miss Josephine Brouse, and in the adjoining box were Mrs. Henry and her daughters with Mrs. W. C. Noxon and Mrs. Wallace Mulholland. Across the way Dr. and Mrs. George Wilson's party included Dr. and Mrs. Alec MacKenzie and one needed as many eyes as a centipede has feet to see all the notables thronging the stalls. There were Sir Robert and Lady Falconer; Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Lyon—the latter with an attractive fringed dress; Dr. and Mrs. Primrose; Dr. and Mrs. Banting who is always refreshingly vivacious; Dr. H. H. Hyland; Miss Mortimer Clark; Mrs. Mulock Boulton; Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham; Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mrs. H. Beatty, Dr. Jabez Elliott and Miss Elliott whose white velvet wrap was embroidered in diamante; Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Morrow; Miss Madeleine Mara, whose debutante sister's dance is on the 20th at the Hunt Club; and Dr. Parks who was telling me that that nice uncle and aunt of his, Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan who are going to live in England,

are building a house very similar to their Toronto home—near Virginia Water, that delicious countryside by the forests of Windsor.

BEAUVOIR, the new Bayview home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Cowan has also been named after their old home in Oshawa where "the view" became so congested that now they have built this magnificent place on the brow of the Rosedale Golf Club where the vistas are superb. And what a house—it reminds me of "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also". For it is full of colour and light and hospitality, and on that day when Mrs. Cowan held her first reception—it was open house.

Mrs. Cowan received wearing a velvet gown of that silvery pink sheen that was Marie Antoinette's shade and it blended into the deeper rose curtains behind her with the effect of lovely petals of an opening rose. It was quite the most perfect *tout ensemble* and in the dining-room the colours were equally enchanting with translucent blue and crystal.

Mrs. Cecil Cowan assisted in receiving and Lady White, Lady Kemp and Mrs. Herbert Bruce were tea-hostesses with numerous pretty assistants including Mrs. Donald Ross, Eleanor and Norah Lyle, Kay Christie, Mrs. John McKee and Miss Warwick. All smart society seemed to have gathered there—most of them having come on from Mrs. Peter Larkin's very beautiful new home which I hope to write of next week. We browsed among treasures from palaces for there were rare Chinese pieces from the royal precincts of Peking with all their inscrutable mystery, and then famed first editions in a real library that is Mr. Cowan's sanctum sanctorum—so what would you!

The forty odd Toronto debs were entertained by at least two gala luncheons this week and both of these were at the Toronto Hunt Club. Mrs. Harry Johnston's was for her daughter, Mary, and the favours were fascinating boudoir cigarette-holders of china roses which completed the pink and white colour scheme of a table that was extraordinarily pretty. Mrs. Charles Lee's luncheon for her daughter Barbara was autumnal in colouring and the place-cards were also decorative score cards for the bridge that followed.



MISS BETTY RILEY, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Riley, of Winnipeg.

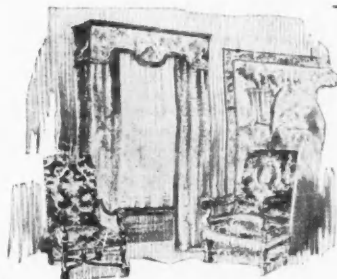


Millinery Salon  
—Third Floor

## See The New Turbans at Simpsons

THEY'RE the last word in hats especially when fashioned of satin and in black, brown or white, the season's favored colors. The model sketched belongs to a smart group, moderately priced at \$12.50 to \$15.

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the Perfect Bridge Hostess  
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LIMITED MONTREAL



The Snoozer

Father never sleeps in the daytime. He's emphatic about that. Says he never sleeps except in bed. Much too much to think about.

Peep over the top of the Goodwood Chair, though, and you'll often see his eyes shut, his book face downwards on his legs and his hands clasped where his dinner is digesting. He breathes very calmly... Of course he denies the sleeping. Says he was just snoozing.

The fact is that father is seduced to slumber by the Goodwood Chair. Downy cushions carry him captive to dreamland.

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\$1.00 PER INSERTION  
Paid in advance  
All notices must bear the name and address  
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MISS BARBARA McMEANS, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vivian McMeans, of Winnipeg, and daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Macdonald.

—Photo by Crux Studio.

(Continued on Page 22)



## H.P. SAUCE

prevails  
when appetite  
fails

H.P. is unequalled for its  
tempting deliciousness.



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2 Weeks' Supply  
of Liquid Veneer

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dress. We will mail  
you a trial bottle of  
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## HAWES' FLOOR WAX

CLEANS  
AS WELL AS  
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GIVE your floors a better  
polish with HAWES'  
Floor Wax. It's a good  
Wax because it contains  
good quality ingredients.  
That is why you, too,  
should use HAWES'.  
Ask for it by name.

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**BE SURE IT'S HAWES'**

**for CHAPPED SKIN**  
Dilute Minard's with one-half  
sweet oil or cream. Apply  
once a day. For Frost Bites  
use the Liniment freely and  
undiluted.

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**



Tired eyes—coated tongue  
—haggard cheeks. Warnings  
of a poisoned system, due  
to constipation, often un-  
suspected. The safest, most  
natural corrective is Eno.

Take  
**ENO'S**  
**"FRUIT SALT"**  
first thing every morning

## Around the Shops

By HARRIET MORGAN

A DANK day in November could  
cramp the style of the King of  
Siam himself. But a day's adven-  
ture in shopping could compete  
with the Empress's world tour de  
lux at the price of a little imagin-  
ation—if one steers into the right  
ports.

There is nothing like November  
for breaking loose from the harbor  
anchorage of home where one  
thinks in terms of utility and  
economy—and sailing forth on a  
quest for beauty and luxury. Just  
for the mad extravagance of it! Christmas shopping with the list a  
yard long and the purse stringing  
to measure, is here too soon but in  
the interlude of shopping for bibelots  
there is just time for a reck-  
less quest of shopping for sheer  
beauty and who knows but seeking  
is finding an inestimable treasure-  
trove.

Possessed by those possessions of  
ours that mean so well and which  
—so worthy and so uninspired—  
are rounding our routine, the furn-  
ishings of the average home are  
fettlers to slavery. How delicious  
therefore is it some November day  
when life needs color, to break  
loose and start shopping for ad-  
venture; to hearken to the lure of

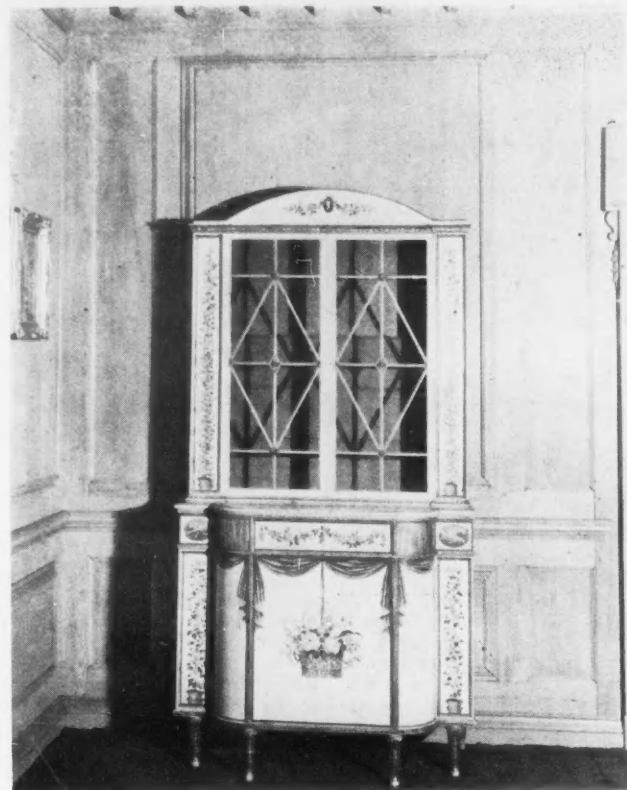


A SILVER TANKARD of the Geo-  
rgian Period. The chasing and mask  
spout are typical and the decoration is  
a figure with hawk on wrist.

—Photo from Ellis Bros., Toronto.

the antique, for in the proper shops  
there may be discovered genuine  
objects of colorful tradition as well  
as reproductions that revive his-  
torical pageants. There is not the  
high-brow selection of a Christie's  
nor the questionable collection of a  
Caledonian Market but there are  
shops where house-furnishings are  
to be found following traditional  
beauty and where browsing round  
the corner is the enchantment of  
a foreign land.

For instance, an old silver tea  
urn with its precise Queen Anne  
fluting but typically Georgian gad-  
roon edge has the magic marking  
of Paul Storr which identifies it as  
about 1818. Not so terribly old, to  
be sure, but with sufficient dignity  
and certain Georgian grandeur to  
disdain the price ticket of \$1800  
(it is fat and ponderously Geo-  
rgian with its two-hundred odd  
ounces of silver).



A REPRODUCTION OF THE REILAND CABINET of the Louis XVI  
period. Its painted ivory background is exquisite with Pergolesi decoration.

—Photo from Robt. Simpson Co.

Its sumptuous girth conjures pic-  
tures of frivolously founced Court  
beauties as engrossed with tea as  
our own debutantes. On the other  
hand, nearby but yet aloof, stood  
tinkards—that 'tis said now do  
duty excellently well for cocktails.  
And true—the tinkard—as op-  
posed to the aristocratic flagon  
which is quixotically elegant, is  
boisterously Falstaffian—although  
mellowed with age these handsome  
things have become some of the  
most exquisite treasures of the col-  
lector. One with a Georgian mask  
spout and a figure intent on fal-  
conry surmounting its finely chased  
cover—almost drank one into the  
past when a hawk on the wrist was  
the sport of kings.

Minton china does not date as  
far back by any means, but there  
is an English tradition to this  
chinaware that transports one to  
the 18th century when in 1793 the  
pottery at Stoke-on-Trent was  
originally established. In another  
shop where I was going, extrava-  
gantly modern, I found some  
beautiful service plates in Minton.  
One was delicately chased in gold  
on a background of that luscious  
shade Minton calls crimson. Coal-

chester in richness, was the "pâte-  
sur-pâte" plate with its sculptured  
plaques of Wedgwood blue alter-  
nating with a classical gold design  
that would go extremely well with  
Chippendale dining-room furni-  
ture. And apropos of china, this  
same shop is featuring Made-in-  
Canada pottery which is decorative  
for lamp bases etc., and did you  
know that the first china clay was  
taken to England from America—  
from the Cherokee strip—before  
white clay was discovered in Corn-  
wall?

A CABINET that one could  
imagine containing a fascinat-  
ing collection of old-world china  
serenely contemplated me from the  
precincts of another shop. This,  
I was told, was the Reiland Cab-  
inet—at least a hand-made repro-  
duction of it—and its painted ivory  
background enhanced by the deli-  
cacy of Pergolesi decoration sug-  
gested the exquisitely of Louis XVI.  
If only our craftsmen could be in-  
spired to implant whatever it is  
that substitutes for "soul" in a  
piece of furniture—with equal skill  
to that which an artist made of  
that butterfly piece—what a chef



A FINE EMPIRE DAY BED with the typical swan's head design.

—Photo by Kidpath's Ltd.

port calls maroon, but I call rasp-  
berry—a beautiful complement to  
the ruby shades now being revived  
in dining-rooms. Another that  
vied with my favorite Royal Wor-

d'oeuvre it would be. The repro-  
duction catches the very charm of  
Angelica Kauffman in its miniature  
medallion.

Another reproduction of a glam-  
orous period but carefully restrain-  
ed from the excess that that reign  
was prone to, was a pair of Stuart  
chairs. They showed the Italian  
influence, a certain reaction to the  
Cromwellian pressure so typical of  
the Charles II period but were fine,  
stately things. It is interesting to  
note that the chair is the only  
typical piece of furniture of  
Charles II's time—the rest of the  
dining-room furniture merging—  
so that nowadays their metier is  
mostly a Jacobean or Elizabethan  
dining-room. It is noteworthy al-  
so that reproductions carved in  
Italy come considerably cheaper  
than when the carving is done in  
England.

One of the most charming dis-  
coveries on my tour of the shops  
was when I came across a "Cap-  
tain's Chest"—it is so quaintly use-  
ful for the small house. The Cap-  
tain's Chest or Bachelor Chest is a  
miniature chest of drawers that  
were popular in 17th century. Stud-  
ents at the Inns of Court found  
them handy and military men in  
quarters also—hence the name.  
Some have a sliding panel that  
pulls out and presto! a writing-  
table—others form the writing-  
table from a hinged panel fold-  
ing on the top. The one I saw was  
of the latter variety—in walnut of  
course—and had four capacious  
drawers yet withal it was a really  
miniature piece—and ideal for a  
man's dressing-room.



He needs the  
extra nourishment that  
**FRY'S COCOA**  
gives



What are you arming your child with for the  
trying months ahead? There's cold and wet,  
and later on, sleet and snow to fight against.  
FRY'S Cocoa is the wise mother's answer.  
Think—the energy-giving power of FRY'S is  
more than twice that of prime lean beef! FRY'S  
is the cocoa with the chocolate flavour—and  
the most economical food drink you can buy.

J. S. Fry & Sons (Canada) Limited, Montreal, Qua.

Made by the oldest Cocoa and Chocolate House in the world

## HAS SHE MR BOVRIL?

Remember  
Bovril strengthens you  
against the risk of colds,  
chills and influenza.

Washable tops in hand-  
somed patterned fabricoid or  
in green felt—new patented  
construction insures absolute  
steadiness when in use —  
quickly set up — fine ap-  
pearance—compact storage—  
these are the likeable points  
about the new improved  
Hourd Folding Tables—  
in every way the best folding  
tables made. Chairs to  
match if desired. At your  
dealer's.

HOULD & CO., LIMITED  
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FOLDING TABLE SETS



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IS YOUR TIME WORTH?

YOU DON'T value it very  
highly if you spend precious  
minutes in scrubbing toilet  
bowls. For it only costs a  
few cents to have that most  
unpleasant of all tasks done  
for you.

Sprinkle a little Sani-Flush,  
an antiseptic, cleansing  
powder, into the toilet. Follow  
the directions on the can,  
flush, and instantly the bowl  
becomes spotless. All odors

are eliminated. All germs  
killed. Even the hidden trap,  
which no brush can reach, is  
purified and cleansed. And  
Sani-Flush cannot injure  
plumbing.

Sold by grocery, drug and  
hardware stores, 35c. Dis-  
tributed by Harold F. Ritchie  
& Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.  
(Another use for Sani-Flush  
— cleaning automobile radi-  
ators. See directions on can.)

**Sani-Flush** CLEANS CLOSET BOWLS  
WITHOUT SCOURING



A REPLICA OF A 16TH CENTURY Spanish bed in mahogany.

—Photo by The Thornton-Smith Co., Toronto.



For a woman's bedroom—and sufficiently elegant to make it do double duty as boudoir too, is the bedroom suite of painted maple in Louis XV style which is a specialty of another shop where one could browse for hours in pleasure. The dressing-table of dove-grey was antiqued with a silver wash and the bed-head was embroidered taffeta. This shop has a particular flair for colour and although I am not partial to Queen Anne, there was a pair of Queen Anne mirrors there with blue glass and crystal buttons that shimmered and shone sufficiently to reflect much happiness. These on the oyster-white walls of a Georgian drawing-room are an adventure themselves.

## FULL OF FUN

By SUZETTE

HAVE you ever thought of eating snake meat, when the monotony of beef, lamb and veal became too much for you? Florida seasons haven't been quite as profitable lately as they once were, so the natives are getting ingenious about using what they have. All those poor fools who bought Florida "land" and discovered afterwards that they were the owners of a fine swamp can take heart for they make something out of it yet. Their swamps may be crawling with rattlesnakes, which when caught, killed and cooked are said to rival in flavor the delicacy of *flet mignon*. Apparently there is quite a lot of local patriotism about their snake meat down South. George Kenneth End of Arcadia, Florida—my private imaginary Arcadia has absolutely no snakes—wrote to the press complaining of the unfair attitude of most editors to reptilian news. The snake industry is hard to boost. Occasionally the snake packers manage to get attention by serving their product to their guests. Rattlesnake steaks on toast were offered at a large dinner in Tampa, and for once the press was kind, for the Tampa *Tribune* reported that many asked for second helpings. Canned rattlesnake is reported by the same paper to be on the market, and apparently in addition to canning, the meat can be pickled in alcohol. The press, no doubt showing their anti-snake complex, did not enlighten us as to the flavor of this delicacy, and the only comment made was that a Chinaman who was pickling snake meat as a side line to his laundry business was fined \$200 for the illegal possession of alcohol.

We all like to try unusual dishes, and there seems to be no reason for thinking that snakes are any less of a delicacy than frog's legs or birds' nest soup, but all the same I would rather leave the snakes in the Florida swamps. Anyone who likes to experiment can, by skinning and cooking the next one you meet in the Georgian Bay. There always seem to be brave people in every house party who are willing and even anxious to kill snakes. I am not one of them. Having described a harmless garter snake sighted in the grass as having the proportions of Kaa the python in the Jungle Book I leave for what I fondly hope are snakeless parts, and even show no interest in the skin, which of course, proves to be



A recent Toronto bride, Mrs. Robert Sanderson, formerly Miss Adele Gilmour, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmour. The attendants are Miss Ruth Gilmour; Mrs. Gordon Holden; Miss Mary Yeates, of New York; Mrs. Glenholme Hughes and Miss Marion Mitchell. —Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

only eighteen inches, not feet, in length. If you like the idea of snake eating make enquiries at your grocer for the canned variety, but if you don't feel quite adventurous enough for the experiment try some of these milder, but still uncommon dishes.

Cream of raisin soup is made by putting a cupful of seeded raisins through the mincer and then letting them simmer for twenty minutes in a quart of clear stock. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter and add an equal quantity of flour and two cupfuls of milk. When this has thickened add the beaten yolk of an egg mixed with a quarter teaspoonful of pepper. Pour the milk and egg mixture into the stock. Do not let the soup boil and stir all the time until it is hot enough to serve.

**Z**RAZYS have such an exciting name that on the night you have them you'd better go in for menu cards, because unless your guests are all Russian the name will keep them guessing. Take about three pounds of beef steak and cut fairly thin slices in pieces measuring about three by five inches. Beat the slices with the flat side of the chopping hammer in that old-fashioned way recommended by our grandmothers, and season them with salt and pepper. Chop up two onions and fry them in four tablespoonfuls of butter until they are golden brown, then add a cupful of grated bread crumbs, and put a spoonful of onion and crumbs on each piece of meat. Roll the slices and tie them with string so that they look like sausages, and put them in a pan with two tablespoonfuls of stock and three of butter. Cover the pan and let them cook slowly until they are brown. Make some extra gravy to pour over them before serving.

Egg plant stuffed with *pâté de foie gras* is expensive but good. Cut the egg plant lengthwise, wash

and fry it in butter. Take out the pulp from the halves and refill with *foie gras* mixed with a little vinegar and some bread crumbs, and bake it in the oven until the tops are brown.

A salad made of chrysanthemums is a suitable dish these days. Take the petals from a dozen flowers of medium size and wash them and blanch them with slightly salted water. Dry the petals and mix them with cold potatoes, artichoke bottoms and shrimps. Add a little vinegar, but no dressing to the salad.

Baked bananas are an unusual sweet. Peel the bananas, and put them in a baking dish, cover them with brown sugar, a little water and a dessert spoonful of lemon

juice. Bake them slowly and when they are nearly ready add a wine-glass full of rum. Serve the fruit with whipped cream.

If you tried all these dishes on your guests at one dinner party they would probably all make vows never to return, but do try to add a little excitement to the meals these full days.

About the time we get Germany's financial standing half-soled the uppers give away. —*Dallas News*.

Gangsters are reported as having a hard time meeting the instalments on their machine-guns. —*Ohio State Journal*.



# QUALITY

## UNSURPASSED

### THE WORLD OVER

Tea-tasters, second to none in the world, combine their skill and judgment to produce the famous Salada blends.



# "SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

How Bright and Full of Energy This Boy Looks!

He Keeps His Face and Hands Clean and Healthy with

### Cuticura Soap

Teach children early in life to use Cuticura Soap every day and Cuticura Ointment for any rashes or irritations. Shampoos with Cuticura Soap keep the hair healthy and thick.

Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcom 25c. Canadian Depot: J. T. Watt Company, Ltd., Montreal.



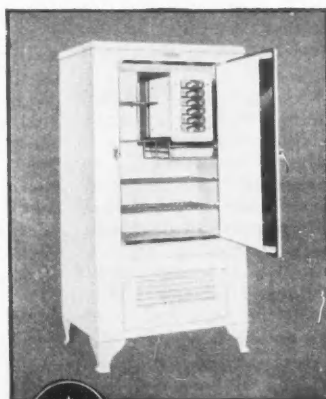
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Who wants a high-wheeled bike today—and who wants an old-fashioned refrigerator?

"THE OLD ORDER  
CHANGETH,  
yielding place  
to new"

—Tennyson



Handsome cabinets in glistening white and in colour. Heavy cork insulation.



A tiny gas flame takes the place of all the moving parts.

The new thing to have is the gas refrigerator — an automatic refrigerator that makes no sound and has no moving parts.

**T**HE gas refrigerator, the modern marvel among automatic refrigerators, works silently, automatically by means of a tiny gas flame and a tiny trickle of water. The refrigerant is hermetically sealed in rigid steel. The gas flame is completely protected by an automatic shut-off. The chilling process goes on continuously and the operating cost is small.

Installation is simple. Connections for the gas and water are through concealed flexible copper tubing and the expert installation is free if you have gas in the home. Hundreds of Toronto homes are enjoying this care-free gas refrigeration. There is a model to suit every home and apartment. See the special combination insulated gas stove and gas refrigerator.

## SEE THE GAS REFRIGERATOR FIRST

# The Consumers' Gas Company

55 Adelaide St. E.

2532 Yonge St.

732 Danforth Ave.

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MISS MAXWELL DENISTOUN, debutante daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. R. M. Denistoun, of Winnipeg, who was presented at Their Majesties' Court last Spring. —Photo by Harrows.





MISS JOAN GLASSCO, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Glassco, of Winnipeg, who was presented at their Majesties' Court last Spring.

—Photo by Speight.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

Miss Alice J. Smith; R. Home Smith; Irving W. Smith; R. Southam; G. R. Sproat; C. O. Stillman; Mr. and Mrs. Alvah G. Strong; Swift Canadian Company—J. H. Tapley; T. D. Switzer; John A. Tory; Dr. J. B. Tyrrell; Miss E. Viau; R. W. Wade; Peter White, K. C.; Geo. Wilson; G. T. Wolfe; E. R. Wood; Mrs. A. V. Young; Miss Marie Wallberg; Capt. G. E. Mearning, Glen Mawr Country Club.

ATLANTA writes from the Maritimes:

SAINT JOHN has been pleasantly engaged during the past week or two entertaining and welcoming home several visitors in city who were former residents and also travellers arriving from abroad after spending delightful vacations in Europe and elsewhere. Among the former Mrs. George Allan of Fredericton, who has been the guest of several delightful parties while a guest of her brother Sir Douglas Hazen and Lady Hazen. Mrs. Allan's late husband was during his residence in the city one of the most brilliant lawyers of that time and well known throughout Canada. Mrs. Murray MacLaren and Mrs. Silas Alvard, as well as Lady Hazen, were among the hostesses who entertained in her honor. Another interesting visitor at her old home is Mrs. A. H. O'Brien of Toronto who is spending a short time with her aunt Miss Nora Stewart. Mrs. O'Brien was among the popular members of the society set in Saint John until her marriage to Colonel O'Brien. Also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gilbert of Montreal are being welcomed very cordially as friends of the young couple in Rothesay and Saint John. Of those returning from abroad is Mrs. H. A. Powell with her daughter, Miss Pauline Powell, spent the last year in England and on the continent, arrived in the city this past week and is occupying her resi-

dence on Queen Ignace. Her daughter Miss Pauline will remain in Paris until December. Dr. William Webster of Cambridge, England, who has been visiting his parents Dr. and Mrs. J. Clarence Webster, Riverside Drive, Shediac, has sailed from Montreal for the Old Country.

CHINOOK writes from Calgary:

Always so cheery and quite the highlight of the military parties, it is said to have the Strath masquerade dance behind us. We would be suffering from quite a "let down" feeling were it not for the thought of exhilarating festivities in the near future. This year's dance was smaller than usual, but if anything smaller and better.

Fantastical figures peopled the gallery and mess rooms, and misleading masques, soon discarded, disclosed faces unfamiliar until now at the armories. There was Mary MacLaren, the pretty unaffected daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. MacLaren, immured in the schoolroom until last summer. She had been at a dinner party given by Dennis and Eric Yorath. Margaret Cross and Donald Johnson were there too and Jane Taprell, who last spring graduated with honors from McGill—Jane's appearance in the Hawaiian costume, brought back from the Islands by her sister, Mrs. Edgar Lewis, hardly produced a scholastic effect—there's little of the bluestocking about Jane! At almost the last minute, Dorothy Archibald, known as Deedee, that bright and popular member of Edmonton's younger set, motored down for the dance and the Yorath's dinner. She stayed with her aunt, Mrs. Gerald Brophy, and wore an abbreviated and awfully becoming chorus girl costume.

The irrepressible Nigel Lawrence, in policeman's garb had a busy evening, directing the traffic outside and the dancers inside and Guy Lafferty was an absolute riot dressed as a black mammy. Although he quite looked the part of Aunt Jemima, no-one, fortunately,

demanding pancakes. In keeping with current talk, there was a suggestion that the party this year be a "hard time" affair with the result that humor and not beauty was the keynote in many costumes. The Tom Suttons came as negroes, and Lieut. Col. Page looked so like the "village blacksmith" that it was almost necessary to murmur "Under the spreading chestnut tree". Col. Donald John MacDonald was an almost too realistic mechanic, complete with oil can, and his wife, who of course is the daughter of Col. J. H. Woods, appeared as a newsboy. Mrs. Gordon Fraser was also reminiscent of the fourth estate for she came as a printer's devil, and her costume stamped all over with news of the day was considered quite one of the smartest and most original of the evening.

The A. A. McGillivrays were there in Louise Quinze costumes. Their house had been the scene of a no-host dinner party at which some thirty guests assembled who had the pleasure of meeting the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, here from Toronto, and ready to join in the Hallowe'en merry-making.

R. M. C. was well represented, Walter Huckvale of Lethbridge was a member of the McGillivray party, Bill Randall roved about in an excellent Sheik costume and of course Freddie Vokes and Colin Campbell, who are now attached to the L. S. H. were well to the fore.

We were all awfully interested to hear of the wedding of Betty Christie, or we should say the wedding of Eglantine Marie Elizabeth Christie, eldest daughter of Mr. W. L. Christie of Jervaulx Abbey, Ripon, Yorkshire, and Viscount Mountgarret of Nidd Hall, Ripley. Many of us had the pleasure of knowing Betty when she visited her aunt, Mrs. Robertson of High River one summer, when of course she was involved in all the polo tournament activities. We heard she looked charming in a gown of cream satin trimmed with lace applique and a veil of old Honiton lace. Her eight attendants were all children and were dressed in quaint Kate Greenaway costumes.

Speaking of distant friends, Frances Roseveare (nee Fraser) writes with enthusiasm of the charm of Winchester and of the delightful dinner parties she has been attending. One of the most interesting was that given by Viscount Chelmsford, who is a connection of Lord Bessborough and an uncle of Lord Rodney, the well-known Alberta rancher, which reminds us that Lady Rodney was in Edmonton recently lunching with Mrs. Ashley Cooper. Her luncheon was delightful and allowed her Edmonton friends to bid her goodbye before her return to the east. Mrs. H. M. E. Evans, Mrs. Frank Pike, Mrs. Sidney B. Woods, Mrs. William Dick and Miss Kathleen Woods were among her guests.

MARIGOLD writes from the Pacific Coast:

I HAVE just returned from the most interesting afternoon at Lady Barnard's, where Madame Sanderson-Mongin gave us a conference on Madame Severine, one of the most brilliant of modern French journalists. We have been having these monthly lectures ever since 1914, and nearly all the original members still belong, and they have become quite a feature of the winter season, as Madame, who was decorated by the French Government with the Ruban Violet d'officier d'Academie for her services during the War, is a most charming and brilliant Parisienne, and could make any subject interesting. After tea we all went out into the garden to see the Japanese maples, which were too divine, a perfect blaze of color. Really, one does not wonder that a noted landscape gardener described "Clovelly" as the most perfect garden of its size in America.

Mrs. Alexis Martin was telling me at tea time that she is motoring to Southern California with Mr. and Mrs. William Todd, stopping en route at Portland to see Mrs. Todd's father, Mr. Butchart, who is quite recovered from his recent illness and hopes to leave next month with Mrs. Butchart and his other daughter, Mrs. Harry Alan Ross, to visit the King and Queen of Siam at Bangkok.

One of the most interesting and brilliant things we have ever seen in Victoria was presented by the auspices of the Gonzales Chapter, I.O.D.E. It was an idea originating with an Eastern America, Irene Jean Crandall, "The Pageant of the Shawl", and the local production was absolutely different from anything put on here before. The mannequins, who included all the debutantes and their older sisters, wore the shawls as to the manner born, beginning with the "parent of all shawls", the Persian

Front or Back Lace Corsets (with or without inside belts), \$2.50 to \$12.50.

Slender Moulds, \$5.00 to \$20.00; Junior and Sports Sets, \$1.00 to \$6.50.

Maternity or post-operative Corsettes (Laced both sides for Adjustment), \$3.50-\$8.00.



Perfect Posture

Health Belts and Surgical Supports, fitted with skill and precision, \$3.00-\$12.50.

Our repair department launders, re-designs, alters (with new elastic inserts, shoulder straps, suspenders, etc.) at very low cost.

Inanimate or Animate—Which is of Most Value?



This ancient "Figurene" recently acquired by the Royal Ontario Museum is most valuable.



How much more priceless than is Your figure, Madame, since there is only one You in all the world?

Should you lose your figure, can money buy another? No! So value it while you may!

Breast Shields and Body Guards are worn now as then, only we call them Brassieres, Girdles and all-in-ones. How the women of ancient times would have enjoyed the real blessings of the modern corset, with all the comfort of support, and protection—and the preservation of youth's slender figure.

Trust your figure to Specialists in Figure Care and Correction at—

*Helen's House of Corsetry*

270 Danforth Avenue

Are You "Oversize" in Chest or Thighs?

Our "Eugenie" Brassiere places the flesh deftly below the arms, rather than "raising" it to the "chin", and actually makes overweight disappear rapidly. Exclusively with Helen's, \$1.00, \$2.50, \$5.00. Our "Slender Mould" reduces thighs and waistline to proportionate lines. Exclusive also at Helen's, \$10.00 to \$20.00.

Hours  
9 a.m. to  
10 p.m.

and Kashmir, of exquisite softness and fineness and with the most elaborate and brilliant designs. There moved in succession across the stage examples of all the shawls in the world, from the Egyptian and Chinese to the peasant shawls of Cyprus, Brittany, Holland and Sweden, the exquisite shawls of France and Spain, shawls worn by the pioneer women and the Indians, those worn in the Victorian era, and last of all, the gorgeous and purely ornamental shawls of the present day. Mrs. Guy Goddard was the diseuse, and told the history of each group as the mannequins moved across the stage. The different periods and the various types of shawl were all so lovely that it was hard to choose between them; Margot Homer Dixon and Laura Audain wore perhaps the most striking, appearing in the Spanish group in the most gorgeously colored shawls. Mrs. Humphrey Baynes danced some of the loveliest and most characteristic of the Andalusian dances, her dress being white, with a white lace mantilla worn on a high comb, and the Comtesse Jean de Suzannet, in the French period, wearing a gossamer fine shawl of black Chantilly lace, sang several songs. Two of the most attractive mannequins in the modern period were Mary Martin, who has just come back from Banff, where she has been spending the summer, and Margie Fraser, who wore very striking white shawls patterned with huge red roses.

Among the distinguished visitors in Victoria this week are Lord and Lady Ebrington, who are making a tour of Canada, and who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Gillespie at "Highwood". Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner in their honor, among the

guests being the Comte and Comtesse de Suzannet, who are leaving shortly for New York, with their family, where the Comtesse will appear in grand opera.

Black and white seem to be the most popular colors for evening this autumn, judging by the majority of the beautiful dresses I noticed at the Hallowe'en cabaret at the Empress Hotel the other evening. One of the loveliest was a sophisticated white satin worn by Daphne Allen, one of the most attractive of the sub-debs, who has very fair hair and the most beau-

tiful complexion. "Tommy" Wilson and Rosemary Johnston were both in white satin, and I was talking to Margot Homer-Dixon and Laura Audain, both of whom had chosen black satin, and who had just come on from "The Pageant of the Shawl". The cabarets at the Empress are always very popular, and every table was taken; at one long table which extended nearly half the length of the ballroom I saw a large party of debutantes and sub-debs, including Betty Bechtel, Josephine Rithet, Jean Lennox and Daphne



MISS WILLA MAGEE, debutante daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Alan Magee, of Montreal.

—Photo by Notman.



MISS STAIR LYON, debutante daughter of Mrs. R. A. Lyon, of Toronto.

—Photo by Charles Aylott.





MISS MARY ANDERSON, debutante daughter of Brigadier T. Victor Anderson, D.S.O., General Officer Commanding M. D. 10, and Mrs. Anderson.

—Photo by Campbell, Winnipeg.

Allen, most of them hardly recognizable under the amusing black and yellow paper hats which nearly everyone wore.

Kay Clay has left for Vancouver to be one of the bridesmaids at Marion Robertson's wedding to Samuel Porter Hopkins of New York, which is to take place shortly. A great many Victorians will be going over for the week-end, as Marion has many friends here, and several aunts and uncles, among them Sir Frank and Lady Barnard.

Lieut.-Commander J. C. I. Edwards will be very much missed at the Naval Barracks, where he is extremely popular, and also in town tennis circles, "Dutchy", as everyone calls him, being one of the most proficient players on the coast. Mrs. Edwards, who plays almost as good a game of tennis as her husband, and who will be just

as much missed, left for Ottawa several weeks ago, and her husband is leaving now en route to his new post there.

### Marriages

Graced by the presence of the Hon. H. G. Carroll, Lieut.-Governor of the Province, and Mrs. Carroll, the marriage took place in the Church of the Ascension of Our Lord, Westmount, Montreal, of Camille, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Leduc, to Mr. Charles Taschereau, son of the Hon. L. A. and Mrs. Taschereau, of Quebec. His Grace, Monseigneur Deschamps officiated. Yellow and bronze chrysanthemums and autumn leaves formed an effective decoration in the church. Sheaves of calla lilies were used in adorning the chancel.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a Raoul Jean model of mother-of-pearl blue panne velvet fashioned in princess lines with court train falling from the shoulders. Her veil of mousseline de

soie, of the same shade as her gown, was worn in madonna effect and held in place by two white gardenias on the shoulders. She wore slippers to match her gown, and carried a mother-of-pearl prayer book with a garniture of gardenias.

The bridal attendants were Miss Jacqueline Leduc, sister of the bride, who attended her as maid of honor, Mrs. Louis Gelinas, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Pauline Leduc, cousin of the bride, Miss Eileen Devlin of Ottawa, and Miss Irene Weir. The two little flower girls were Miss Claire Taschereau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Taschereau, of Quebec, and Miss Denyse Taschereau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taschereau of Quebec, both nieces of the bridegroom. Captain Arthur Cyr acted as best man for Mr. Taschereau, and the ushers were Colonel Cortland Fages, of Quebec, Mr. Robert Choquette, Mr. Robert Rainville, Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, Mr. Claude Taschereau, of Quebec, Mr. Jean St. Germain, and Mr. Paul Taschereau of Quebec.

### Travellers

Miss Frances Drury, of Ottawa, Miss Mary Boucher of London, Ont., and Miss Barbara Cowans, of Montreal, were in South Carolina to attend the Ashforth-Richardson wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Soper have returned to Ottawa after two months spent in England.

Miss Eleanor Sargent of London, England, is the guest of Major and Mrs. G. V. Whitehead, in Montreal. Miss Van Horne has returned to Montreal from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. F. A. Anglin and her daughter, Mrs. Livius Sherwood, have returned to Ottawa from a visit in Montreal.

Miss Helen Bremner, of Ottawa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Rogers, in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Julian Avery and her daughter, who have been the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, in Toronto, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Mackintosh Bell, who has been visiting Mrs. John Stairs in Montreal, has returned to Almonte.

### A Literary Visitor

ON NOVEMBER fifth, Toronto was honoured by a visit from the popular novelist, Rafael Sabatini. His lecture was announced as "History in Fiction and Fiction in History". However, he felt the subject to be cumbersome and confined himself to the theme, "Fiction in History". The speaker proved himself, on this subject, to be a sturdy iconoclast, smashing the idols of our childhood without compunction. There was, forsooth no William Tell of Switzerland, at all, and the apple is an entirely mythical fruit. Then, as to the little princes who were murdered in the Tower, there was no wicked uncle, at all, in Richard of Gloucester. It was their own enterprising papa, Henry VII, who had those young persons put away. We remember Sir John Millais's famous picture, in which the young princes are fair and pathetic, and we continue to deplore their fate. Lord Darnley's murder mystery was airily discarded, but some members of the audience persisted in their belief in the tragedy of Kirk-o'-Field. Altogether, the lecture proved an excellent entertainment, with organ selections by Mrs. W. G. Kent and a group of songs by Mr. Randolph Crowe by way of musical variety. One of the groups of the Women's Association of Deer Park United Church shared the honour of bringing this distinguished speaker to Eaton's Auditorium. Rev. G. Stanley Russell, M.A., pastor of Deer Park church, acted as chairman and gracefully expressed the appreciation of the large audience. It is not often that a novelist is an acceptable speaker. However, Mr. Priestley and Mr. Sabatini have proved so versatile that their speeches have been as entertaining as their stories. In the afternoon, Mr. Sabatini was the guest of honour

at the Toronto Women's Press Club, where he gave some excellent and practical advice to would-be writers of historic fiction, and submitted gracefully to be sketched, "monocle and all", by a young artist. Socially and artistically, the author of "Scaramouche" proved a highly popular visitor.

### Keeping Your Feet

(Continued from Page 17)

able price which vies with anything they can do on this or any other continent. In fit, finish, material and last it is a triumph.

It is mildly interesting to consider, as you hesitate between the precise fit of a double or triple "A", that shoes have only been made even rights and lefts since 1800. It was about that time too, that shoe polish was introduced, replacing the mixture of lamp black, mutton tallow and suet that until then had given an evening around the fire with old friends a flavor all its own.

An enterprising youngster had started a new business. His business card gives the following information:

Mr. Gerald Allen, Jr.  
Personal Escorter  
Tots and Kiddies took to school and returned, prompt in perfect condition—if received that way. Military discipline. Rates 25c a week. Refined conversashin. No extra charge for nose wipe. All I ast is a trial.

—Wall Street Journal.

Well, at last we know what has become of all the strong, silent men that the talkies put out of the movies. They've become witnesses in these racket probes.—Judge.



MRS. GEOFFERY SOMERS, who is singing in the Cabaret presented by the Junior League of Toronto, on November 25th, 26th and 27th.

—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

## Gentlemen Admire Pretty Shoes



A new and charming sandal of which we have a limited number, \$12.50 a pair

"I like your Shoes!" is a compliment to a woman's taste frequently paid by gentlemen. More than ever, Slippers are a conspicuous part of women's dress. Alert women are naturally careful regarding the footwear they buy because beautiful shoes reveal in no uncertain light the wearer's possession of womanly culture and refinement.

Owens & Elmes' Shoes are famed all over Canada for their beauty of design and workmanship. Even men quickly recognize from what source your shoes came. Every pair is bench made, the soles sewed on and turned by hand. That's why they are so perfect fitting, so comfortable and flexible, so exclusive, and so much admired by men and women alike. And withal, so moderately priced, from \$10 to \$12.50.

The model shown is a new sandal for evening wear which we are showing in all sizes, black and in white satin moire, which can be tinted any color.

**Owens & Elmes, Limited**  
89 YONGE STREET

## THE NICEST PRESENT HE COULD GIVE HER



It was wonderful to be engaged but it was miserable too because Dick was out on the road all week and letters were difficult when he moved around so much.

Then one night, when he was specially lonely, he telephoned her from his room in the hotel. It was the nicest present he could have given her and it cost less than the price of a movie.

It was so easy and it made them both so much happier that they arranged regular visits by telephone every Tuesday and Thursday evening—moments of affection to remember and look forward to. The weeks seemed only half as long.

Telephoning is the next best thing to being together. Out-of-town calls are simple, dependable, inexpensive—and quicker now than ever before.

Evening rates on "Any-one" (station-to-station) calls now begin at 7.00 p.m. Night rates begin at 8.30 p.m. Just give "Long Distance" the number you want—it speeds up the service. If you don't know the distant number, "Information" will look it up for you.



Had my eye  
that sparkle...

my cheek  
that bloom!

Many a woman's secret is not expensive beauty parlors, but a good cream and a saline laxative!

THE good that care and creams have done the skin is not to be denied or minimized. And we commend, in no uncertain terms, the good effect of careful grooming.

But we also insist that true beauty—clear complexions—healthy, fresh and flawless skins come from within as well as from without.

Lack of internal cleanliness stops many a woman from having a complexion clear and fine. Physicians everywhere testify to this truth. And so thoroughly do European women believe in internal cleanliness that every season they visit the famous saline springs—Vichy, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden—and there by drinking the health-giving waters, rid themselves of constipation and find again their youth and beauty.

Sal Hepatica is the way for you to enjoy the benefits of saline waters. It is the practical equivalent of the natural spa waters of the continent and, like these famous waters, cleanses the system through flushing away poisons and wastes. Complexions are cleared and body and spirit rejuvenated.

Because it purifies the bloodstream and eliminates acidity, the use of Sal Hepatica is suggested in the correction of countless ills—headaches, colds, rheumatism, auto-intoxication, stomach disorders, all the ailments that find their source in intestinal stoppage.

Sal Hepatica, taken before breakfast, is prompt in its action. Rarely indeed does it fail to work within half an hour. Get a bottle today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how this treatment can improve your complexion and restore your health.

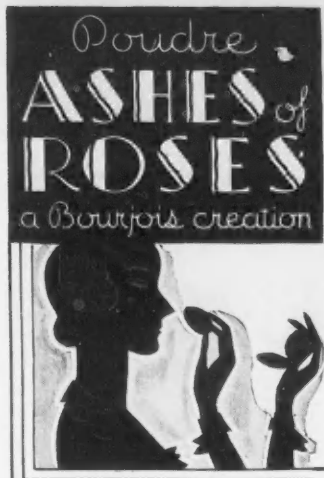
**Sal Hepatica**  
at your druggist's

SALINES are the mode the world over because they are wonderful antacids

as well as laxatives... And they never have the tendency to make their takers stout!







To be envied for the fair freshness of your skin... loveliness that is without a hint of artificiality... Bourjois of Paris has created for your type the most exquisite of all face powders... Ashes of Roses. It is the charm of alluring femininity.

In Chic Leatherette Boxes, \$1.25  
PARFUM CREAMS ROUGES  
LIPSTICKS

Sole Canadian Distributors  
PALMER'S LIMITED  
MONTREAL



### THE WENTWORTH ARMS HAMILTON, CANADA

Situated in the most charming surroundings. The hospitable hotel with the highest service and cuisine.

A popular residential hotel for winter guests at special rates, which suggest comfort and refinement.

Tea served in our artistic Tea Room beside a cosy grate fire.



SIR WILLIAM CLARK, Miss Jocelyn Chapman and Mr. Andrew Drummond-Hay, of Ottawa, at the Seignior Club Point to Point Races, Lucerne in Quebec.

## SOCIAL CALENDAR

### Engagements

The engagement has been announced of Major John E. H. Tidswell, of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, London, Ont., son of the late Colonel W. O. Tidswell of Hamilton and of Mrs. Tidswell, of Ottawa, to Miss Margaret Harley Brown, only daughter of the late Mr. Harley Brown and of Mrs. Brown, of London, Ont.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Juliette Costa Le Blanc, daughter of Mrs. J. L. de Costa and granddaughter of the late Sir Evariste Le Blanc and Lady Le Blanc, to Mr. Robert M. Rainville, son of Mrs. G. R. Rainville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. G. White announce the engagement of their only daughter, Margaret Helen, to Mr. Thomas Carlyle Wylie, of Ottawa, eldest son of the late George Wylie and Mrs. Wylie, of Glasgow, Scotland. The marriage has been ar-

ranged to take place on St. Andrew's day, November 30th, at the residence of the bride's parents, "Whitehurst", 185 Wurttemberg street.

### Travellers

The Hon. Hazel Shaughnessy and the Hon. Peggy Shaughnessy, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson at Low Brow Plantation, South Carolina.

Miss Susie Cassels, daughter of the late Sir Walter Cassels, of London, England, who has been visiting in Ottawa and Quebec, has sailed for England.

Miss Margaret Tilley, of Saint John, N.B., is spending a short time in South Carolina.

Miss Norah Malone, of Toronto, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. S. C. Norworthy in Montreal.

Mrs. Walter Willison has returned to Toronto after spending some time in Switzerland.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Willis O'Connor, A.D.C., has returned to Ottawa from England.

Mr. Rafael Sabatini, the noted author, was a recent visitor in Toronto.

Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, who has spent the summer in Switzerland and France, has returned to Toronto.

Miss Louise McMillan of Bowmanville, who has been visiting Mrs. F. W. Cowan, "Beauvoir", Teddington Park Boulevard, has left for Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Godfrey Greene, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Britton Osler in Toronto, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford T. Hartney have returned from Europe and will spend some time in Toronto before leaving for their home in Negritos, Peru.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Toronto, has returned from their summer home on Georgian Bay.

Miss Margaret Drayton, of Toronto, has been visiting Lady Foster in Ottawa.

Mrs. Percy Borden and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Borden, have returned from their summer home at "Kirk's Ferry" and will reside at the McCullough Apartments, Ottawa, for the winter months.

Miss Frances Clark, of Ottawa, is visiting Miss Dorothy Glazebrook in Toronto.

Colonel Maynard Rogers, who has been residing in Ottawa for the past few years, has left for Jasper Park, Mrs. Rogers, who is at present in France, will join him later.

Mrs. Jack Osler has returned to Bronte after visiting her sister, Mrs. William Harty and Major Harty in Kingston.

Miss Amy Cassels, of London, England, is visiting for a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. William Cook, in Quebec before returning to England.

Mrs. Arthur Springett, of Montreal, has sailed for England when she will spend a couple of weeks before proceeding to Poona, India, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Eric Elkington and Major Elkington.

Major and Mrs. Lawrence Miller, who have been guests of Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Renaud in Quebec, have returned to Calgary.

Mrs. J. F. Wilson, the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, is spending a month with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Cook, in Montreal.

Mrs. Malcolm McAvity has returned to Montreal from her summer home at Lakeside, N.B.

Mrs. Hugh Allan, who has been in England since May, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Curzon Dobell have returned from their honeymoon and taken up their residence at the Berkeley Hotel, Montreal, until Christmas.

Mrs. Lansing Lewis has returned to Montreal after visiting in Ottawa for a few weeks.

Professor George A. Buckmaster, M.D., and Professor William Wright, F.R.C.S., have returned to England after touring Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taschereau have returned from their honeymoon and have taken up their residence in Victoria Avenue, Montreal.



## WINTER MILLINERY

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YONGE STREET



T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

## MRS. SKEFFINGTON-LIDEBODY'S TEETH

(Continued from Page 13)

and at all times be recognized in case of emergency.

As she fought to get at her would-be saviour, she was jostled further from him, while he, receiving no response to his frequent calls of "Auntie", allowed himself to be pushed off in the other direction.

But now, above the din of confusion came the shrill call of the stewardess: "Mrs. Lidebody! Mrs. Lidebody!"

Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody heard the call and answered "Yelsh? Yelsh? Shlere I am!"

Hardly had she said the words than she spied the stewardess and recognized the object held aloft in her left hand as her teeth.

With a herculean effort, she heaved her way towards the uplifted treasure. But fate works curious changes in the affairs of men and women. How often, just when it has seemed that something was within our grasp has it not been snatched away at the very last moment?

Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody's hand was within an inch of the teeth held towards her by the faithful stewardess, when a zealous seaman, endeavouring to catch a rope thrown to him by another A.B. of equal enthusiasm, stretched out his hand, knocked against the arm of the stewardess, and before you could say "Jack Robinson", Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody's teeth had been flung thirty feet in the air to fall heaven knew where.

The shriek of despair to which she gave vent, was, however, the means of attracting the attention of her devoted and perspiring nephew, and in a moment, by methods remembered from days of Rugger at Eton and Harrow, he was at her side.

"Auntie! is that you? I've been looking for you everywhere!"

"Oh, Shleshlil — Shleshlil — my theeth — my theeth!"

"What?"

"My theeth—they shumbled into the shlea!"

"Your teeth in the sea? How on earth did they get there?"

"The Shlewardesh dropped shlem, and whash ish happeningshl?"

"It's all right, Auntie, just a small spot of iceberg."

"Shmall Ishebergshl? Are we shlinkingshl?"

"No—no—it was really a false alarm, just a bit of fun to see if people knew how to save the women and children first!"

The deck was a little clearer now, and stroking his Aunt's hand, and putting an arm as far round her waist as it would go, Cecil gently conducted the agitated lady down the companion way to her cabin.

"Poor Auntie—I'm afraid all this has upset you."

"Upshlet? I'm completely shpleechlesh! How can I get on with no theeth? Heavensh knowsh where they are."

"Oh, that's all right, Auntie, I'll get a notice on the board under 'lost and found'—and we'll get 'em back all right!"

"Pleashl do—schlapposin' schlumeone shpleashl to me — it shlouds shlo shlilly! Get me shlome brandly, quick!" she gasped, "thersh shlome in the flashlk!"

SHE drank it at a gulp, screwing up her face till it looked more unrecognizable than it had been on the boat deck. Then with the feeble and fast waning assistance of his aunt, he got her on to her bed and, covering her up with an eiderdown quilt and a fur coat, extinguished the light, stepped quickly out into the corridor and closed the door silently behind him.

The ship was quietly being restored to its former aspect of law and order, the dim rumble of the engines could be heard once more, and after reassuring himself that all was really well, he mounted the stairway to his own deck and entered his cabin.

He helped himself to a whisky and soda, the colour of which accorded well with the experiences of the last three quarters of an hour, and filling his glass again in case of further accidents, sat down, pulled out a writing pad and pencil and prepared to concoct an advertisement for the recovery of his Aunt's teeth.

Next morning, travellers pausing outside the purser's office after the customary manner in which passengers in trans-Atlantic liners always do pause whenever they encounter a pausable place, found themselves confronted with the following notice:

### LOST

During last night's jamboree, one set of rather nice teeth, by Jorndice, of Wimpole Street, London, (Eng.), the property of Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody. They are of no value except to the owner, by whom they are regarded with a certain sentimental affection. Last seen in mid-air on the port side of the boat-deck about 12.30 A.M. A reward of five pounds Sterling (cash) is offered for their return to the owner.

Shortly after lunch, from a collection of sets of every conceivable design, recovered from different parts of the ship, and ranging from those varieties which give the mouth of the wearer the appearance of a somewhat neglected cemetery, to the higher orders in which science and artistry have banded themselves together with monumental masonry and landscape gardening to give the face an appearance of being impossibly normal, Mrs. Skeffington-Lidebody, weeping with delight and clicking like a second-hand typewriter, recovered her own luxurious outfit, representing 45% of her total face.

"Shleshlil—you're shlimply shstupendoushl!" she exclaimed excitedly, beaming a toothless welcome to her overtaxed mouthpiece.

She turned away coyly for a moment, inclined her head and raised her hands furtively to her mouth, and then looking over her shoulder like a coquettish bison, smiled at him happily.

"Simply stupendous, Cecil dear!"

## WATCH YOUR HUSBAND



These are times when business pressure, worry, "nerves" break men down prematurely. They, themselves, are the last to recognize or heed the danger signs of overwork. But wives detect them. Remember, doctors say there is nothing like a winter cruise to put tired, nervous men back into tip-top shape again.

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15-16 day Caribbean Cruises including Panama Canal. S.S. Belgenland Jan. 20; Feb. 6, 24. M.V. Britannic Feb. 10, 26; Mar. 15.

10-day Triangle Cruises to Havana and Nassau or Bermuda. S.S. Belgenland Mar. 12, 23; Apr. 5. S.S. Homeric Mar. 24, Apr. 6.

9-day Cruises to Havana. S.S. California, Dec. 12, Jan. 23, Mar. 5—S.S. Virginia, Dec. 26, Feb. 6, Mar. 19—S.S. Pennsylvania, Jan. 9, Feb. 20, Apr. 2.

\* Havana, Nassau and Bermuda.

Let us or our authorized travel agents in your community give you the full details regarding the cruise or cruises in which you are interested. It will be good news.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

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FINANCE

GOLD &amp; DROSS

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THE MARKET

Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 14, 1931

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## WILL RUSSIA NEED WORLD MARKETS?

Balanced Trade Russia's Ultimate Objective — Will Eventually Be Largely Self-Sustaining, Producing Goods Only to Consume Them

*Editor's Note—This is the third of a series of four articles on Russia by Mr. Cronyn. The fourth will appear in an early issue.*

By R. H. CRONYN

NOT a few of us would answer the question "What do you think of this Russian Business?" with a worried shake of the head and the opinion that, unless something is done to prevent the Soviets from realizing their plans, they will swamp the world's markets with their raw materials and manufactured products and make prosperity for the rest of the world a thing of the past.

At first sight there would appear to be good reason for this apprehension. As mentioned in a preceding article it is Russia's hope that the fulfilment of her Five-Year Plan will render her economically independent of the rest of the world and will enable her to pursue her further development without the need of foreign equipment or technical skill.

The object of that further development is expressed in the words of one of Russia's best informed officials on this subject in a publication entitled "The Soviet Union Through Fifteen Years" by L. M. Sabsovitch, a member of the All-Union State Planning Commission—"This means that by 1943, in the event of the peaceful development of the country, we shall surpass the level of industrial production achieved in the United States of America in 1929 and shall overtake, if we do not significantly surpass, the current level of technical equipment of industry in that country."

It is not to be wondered at if such declarations are interpreted by many as indicating Russia's intention of developing her productive organization to the point where she will be able to export vast quantities of merchandise to be sold in competition with the goods of other nations. In view of the sample which the world has already had of Russia's policy of selling her raw materials at what seem to be ruinous sacrifices, one may be justified in wondering to what extent the same policy may govern her sale of manufactured products.

If the peculiar economic position which we considered in the previous article in connection with Russia's export of raw materials will enable her to export manufactured articles with the same apparent disregard of those fundamentals of cost and profit which govern other producers, the competition which might result would certainly be a most one-sided affair.

THESE pessimistic views which many entertain as to the possible economic effects of Russia's industrial programme are very natural but they are based on assumptions which may well be questioned. They are natural because in all our experience we know of only one reason for the organization of the usual industrial enterprise,—that of selling the product with the object of realizing a profit.

The motive behind Russia's proposal to increase her productive facilities is therefore assumed to be the same as that which induces any producer to increase his plant,—the desire for increased profits through increased trade. It is therefore taken for granted that in the case of Russia this must result in increased exports and competition in world markets.

A brief examination of the causes, conditions and results of export trade from competitive countries will show why the above arguments do not apply in the case of Russia. In the first place, when we talk about a nation's export trade we know that it is not the nation or the government which is responsible for that trade, but individuals within the nation acting quite independently of the nation or the government. The individual producer in Canada or in any other country exports, say, agricultural machinery, shoes or any other product with the object of increasing production, sales and profit.

These products are tangible wealth in usable form and while the exporter receives payment for them in dollars and so realizes his profit, Canada as a whole is poorer by the raw materials and the exported labour of her citizens which went into the making of these things, unless as a result of such exports there is imported some equally valuable and usable product. Were such exchanges invariably made, Canada would lose nothing by the transactions; but were this the case she would not have a favourable trade balance, a balance of exports over and above imports.

HOW then is settlement made for this favourable balance of trade? There is no need of going into all the intricacies of international exchange and credit, the fundamentals are clear enough. Obviously, goods are not accepted as settlement for this balance else there would be no balance to settle. Gold is accepted in part, but unfortunately, it will not build factories or lay eggs and no one has yet discovered how it can be changed into the assets of raw materials and labour which went into the exported goods and which are essential to the only kind of wealth we really can enjoy—the things we use and consume. Of course, gold has value and adds to the country's non-productive wealth, but if received in too large quantities it becomes a positive nuisance.

This is the position of the gold in the United States to-day; its inflow is almost automatic following certain economic principles and it cannot easily

be turned away. The only way the gold of the United States could be made productive would be to export it in payment for imported goods. This would not meet with the approval of American manufacturers, who would have to compete with these imported goods. In addition it might wipe out the favourable balance of trade and the question which we are considering of the necessary means of settling for that balance.

There is a third way of settling for these favourable trade balances: that of allowing credit to the foreign purchaser. This does not mean that the individual producers in Canada do not receive payment for their exports: that is very easily arranged by the international banking systems. It does mean

that the only thing we have to show for the materials and labour which produced the exported goods are credits or claims against foreign nations and individuals. And yet it is wholly true to say that such credits are all we have to show for this favourable balance of trade? Does not such export trade greatly add to the country's prosperity? It must be admitted that this is the case and that it is one of the many peculiar and paradoxical features of our economic system.

Favourable trade balances are not only an indication of national prosperity but such trade is essential as an outlet for surplus production. What does this mean fundamentally? It means that one price of prosperity, or perhaps as a result of it, we have to export quantities of real wealth which have required the expenditure of raw materials and labour

(Continued on Page 32)



BUSINESS AS USUAL IN TOKYO

Western peoples sometimes do not realize the extent of modernization in Japan which has now completely adopted all the financial and commercial practices of older countries. Above is seen the first interior photograph to be taken of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It shows a busy scene after the Exchange had re-opened following suspension of trading after Britain abandoned the Gold Standard.

## A REAL "SILVER" LINING

Stabilization of Silver at \$1 per Ounce Would Cure World Depression — Vast Purchasing Power of Orient Available

By HENRY J. DINGMAN

AMONG the causes for the present world wide depression must be listed the precipitous fall in the price of silver from \$1.37 per ounce in 1929 to the low of 25½¢ in September of this year. Silver dropped in price more than any other commodity.

The term bi-metalism means the establishment by international agreement of a fixed price on two metals for international clearing purposes. The world uses gold for international clearing purposes and by international understanding the price has been fixed at \$20.66 per ounce. Quotations on both gold and silver are set each day in London, England, and cabled from there to other parts of the world. The price of silver is set each day by a group of four dealers who arrive at a fair quotation according to the volume of business in hand. Previous to September 21, the date that the British government announced suspension of the gold redemption act, the price of gold in London was 84 shillings 10½ pence to 84 shillings 11½ pence per ounce. Since September 21st a high of 114 shillings has been reported due to the lower value of the British pound sterling in relation to the American dollar.

Silver is referred to as a commodity and when the subject of establishing a fixed price for silver is discussed the objection is raised that if we set a precedent by establishing a fixed price on one commodity why not extend this to other commodities such as wheat, cotton, newsprint, lead, copper, etc. This is not a valid objection and must be peremptorily ruled out. Gold is also a commodity in exactly the same sense as silver is a commodity for they are both bought and sold in world markets. The plea for the re-establishment of silver at a fixed rate in relation to gold is absolutely sound and, if accomplished, would have the immediate effect of increasing the purchasing power of half the population of the world. The statement is strong but true.

Silver, in addition to being a commodity, is also used as money in every civilized country in the world. It has been the favorite pastime of governments since feudal times to play with silver coinage by increasing or decreasing the silver content of the money in circulation, until today we find a great variation in the percentage of silver in subsidiary coinage. For instance, United States silver coins are 900 fine as against British coins being 500 fine. This means that American silver money is 90% pure silver whereas British silver money is only 50% pure silver. Quite a difference.

MANY suggestions have been made as to the price that should be put upon silver by international agreement, in relation to gold. These suggestions range all the way from 50¢ per ounce to \$1.70 per ounce. A fair medium would be at the ratio of 20 to one or \$1 per ounce. (The production of silver for four centuries has averaged around 14.5 ounces of silver to one of gold). It is not at all necessary to jump the price of silver suddenly from 36¢ to \$1 per ounce. This could be accomplished by progressive yearly advances for a decade.

An international agreement to stabilize the price of silver would have the immediate effect of restoring confidence in and increasing the purchasing power of India, Asia, China, Mexico and South American countries, which countries comprise about half the population of the world. It is absolutely apparent that if the value of the medium of purchase is increased the effect is to enable the holder of that medium to purchase more goods than heretofore. This means that the purchasing power of half of the world has been increased and this would result in the other half of the world receiving an

(Continued on Page 31)



WHEAT and silver are leading the way to recovery.

KEEP your eye on silver. Despite the rapid advance in the past month, silver hasn't finished its climb yet. Within the next two or three months silver may have played a big part in improving the world picture.

IS THE depression over? The odds are that it is, but it's too early to be sure. Most encouraging is the fact that the improvement which began a few weeks ago in some lines is not only continuing but spreading to others. Leaders in retailing, in steel and in oil report a change for the better in their industries and express their belief that general business recovery is now under way. Carloadings and railway revenues have increased. Wheat is moving briskly at substantially better prices. Many companies are taking on more men. A favorable national balance of trade for the full year 1931 is confidently anticipated. It is stated in responsible quarters that Canada is in an unique position to take advantage of the general improvement, and that world business revival will be reflected more rapidly in Canada than in either the United States or Europe.

WHILE not as conclusive as they once were, carloadings figures still constitute what is probably the most valuable single indication of the trend of activity, and it is interesting therefore to note that for the week ended October 24 total loadings on railroads in this country amounted to 61,654 cars, as compared with 55,859 cars in the preceding week, a gain of 5,795 cars. That the improvement is of quite a general nature is indicated by the fact that, of this gain, 2,390 cars came in grain, 1,879 cars in merchandise and nearly 1,000 cars in miscellaneous goods. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which furnishes these figures, also reports a marked increase in the value of retail sales during September as compared with the preceding month. In the boot and shoe group retail sales rose from the index of 79.1 in August to 85.9 in September, while the increase in clothing was even greater, rising from 67.7 to 84.1. An almost similar increase was shown in furniture, the figure for August being 67.3 and for September 84.8, while general and departmental store business increased from the index of 99.9 to 112.1. And, while Bureau of Statistics figures are not yet available, it is known that the advance was continued in October.

THIS increase in retail buying is very significant. While part, at least, of the September gain was no more than seasonal in character, the continuance of the uptrend since then indicates that the public is at last loosening its purse strings and coming into the market for its needs. As such increase in employment as has occurred is too small and too recent to have had much effect upon public purchasing power, it follows that this increased buying has been done by the public which recently was refusing to buy at any price. This is how every recovery from depression has begun in the past.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED though he may be, ready to shed his blood if need be on behalf of his country, etc., the average individual spends for one reason only—his personal benefit or that of his dependents. No man buys a suit of clothes or article of furniture in order to put money into circulation and provide employment, no matter that he approves of the principle. Failure to recognize this fact is the basic error in most of the "Buy Now" campaigns. When Mr. Average Citizen still in receipt of an income (as the vast majority of citizens are and have been throughout the depression) comes to believe that the possibility of his losing it has lessened—when the desire to take advantage of current low prices becomes stronger than the impulse to conserve his resources, business recovery is under way. Indications are that this long-awaited change of mind has actually occurred.

THE consumers' buying strike having lasted so long, it is reasonable to suppose that there is a correspondingly large accumulation of unsatisfied wants on the part of the now-buying public. If business news continues to be favorable, public buying should soon assume large proportions and itself become the chief factor in stimulating general business recovery. Stocks of practically all kinds of manufactured goods being the lowest in many years—in some lines next to non-existent, it follows that realization of this looked-for increase in public buying will necessitate an immediate and substantial increase in the rate of production. This, of course, will mean an equally immediate increase in employment, the distribution of correspondingly larger sums in wages and an increase in public purchasing power, the exercising of which will further stimulate the process of recovery. So, once set in motion, will recovery feed upon itself just as did depression in the downward movement.

"The Soviet Challenge to America"—G. S. Counts.



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## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 179

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,  
**S. H. LOGAN,**  
General Manager.  
Toronto, 16th October 1931.

## CANADA VINEGARS Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share has been declared on the No. 1st Value Common Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending November 30th, 1931, payable December 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 14th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,  
**P. L. HOWELL,**  
Secretary.  
Toronto, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1931.

# GOLD & DROSS

## Nipissing and Smelters

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some weeks ago you referred to Nipissing in favorable terms and I note that since that time the stock has advanced quite a bit. On what basis would you suggest that a further appreciation would occur? Also Consolidated Smelters, has this a chance in the present situation?

—F. S. T., Montreal, Que.

Nipissing's advance is based on a sharp upturn in the price of silver, which has improved to the extent of ten cents an ounce in five weeks. Nipissing has not been selling its silver production since last February, has accumulated between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 ounces and every cent it goes up means a considerable sum to the company. In addition you might note that Nipissing or any other Canadian producer of silver selling its product in New York gets a ten per cent. premium which adds another 3½c in Canadian funds to the price per ounce. Nipissing has approximately \$2.25 per share in cash assets, a helpful factor. I would not attempt a prediction as the future course of the market. It could be more closely gauged by following the day-to-day quotations on silver, which seems to have begun a genuine upward movement.

Smelters stands to benefit by the present situation more than any other Canadian mining stock. It is the largest silver producer in Canada. Not only that but lead and zinc, the other two metals produced in quantity by this company, are showing signs of advance in London. Smelters has only 536,000 shares out and at today's quotations, around \$87, the mine, the mills, the treasury, the metals stocks are away under-valued. You may have occasion to recall this statement a few months hence.

## Abitibi Bonds

Editor, Gold and Dross:

May I trouble you for a brief bit of advice? What would you say to my taking a little flier in the first mortgage bonds of Abitibi? As a regular reader of Gold and Dross I know that you wouldn't endorse as an investment anything which yields around 11 per cent., but what I would like to know is if you consider there is a fair gamble in these. I can afford to venture about a thousand dollars and the way I hope it out is that if there was any break in dividend payment it would only be for a very short time. I seem to remember that some time ago you said in Gold and Dross that the security behind these bonds was high.

—T. J. L., Winnipeg, Man.

I think that under the circumstances you outline your venture would be well warranted. You are quite right, and evidently understand the nature of the investment advice given in these columns, when you say that I wouldn't give Abitibi bonds full endorsement. I do not think they are suitable today for the average investor, but for those who can afford the degree of risk involved, they currently offer distinct profit possibilities.

In the previous item to which you refer, I analysed fairly thoroughly the security behind these first mortgage bonds, and I need only repeat here that I consider it adequate, even though the amount of the issue is \$50,000,000. Attention, of course, centres on earnings, and the possibility of interest not being met. It is obvious that Abitibi has suffered severely along with the entire newsprint industry and that the depression has to a degree taken the edge off its huge power developments and potentialities along this line. I understand, however, that recently earnings have been holding up well and it is now currently believed that the interest will be earned during the current year.

An interesting point is that the dividend on the 7 per cent. preferred was declared in September — the dividend on the 6 per cent. preferred has been passed — and while the amount involved was small, distribution would hardly have been made if it were to be followed by failure to meet bond interest. A current point worth noting is that while interest on the first mortgage bonds is paid in U. S. funds, the company's product is paid for in the same, and since it purchases practically all its supplies in Canada it is currently in a more advantageous position due to the exchange situation.

Abitibi is one of the most important units in the newsprint industry on this continent, its performance has stood out favorably in comparison with many others, and I think that restoration of a strong and satisfactory earnings position is eventually assured. The water power development to which I have referred is in itself sufficient indication of future possibilities. In my opinion the first mortgage bonds at current prices offer distinct speculative attraction.

## Humberstone Shoe Good

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been offered privately a chance to buy 100 shares of the Humberstone Shoe Company. I understand that this is a comparatively small company but that it has been doing very well. I am told that the stock is pretty well closely held and that hardly any trading takes place in it. This might make it difficult to sell but if the earnings are good and the outlook fair I think I would be wise to pick up the offer. I am offered the stock at 21 and I am told it will pay me 11½ per cent. Will you tell me if my information is correct, how you would rate the stock, and if you think I should take up this offer?

—R. W. E., Ottawa, Ont.

Assuming that you already have a background of sound investments I think you would do well to take up the block of Humberstone Shoe at the price you mention. I take from the tone of your letter that you are familiar with investment matters and I think that for the high yield and good outlook, this stock would make an attractive addition to more conservative holdings.

In general your information is correct. Humberstone Shoe is not a large company but it has been exceedingly successful in its field and I understand that it is planning a plant expansion which will increase its production capacity by approximately 25 per cent. Last year the company earned \$3.47 per share on the 20,000 shares of common outstanding, which are the only liability to the public.

Obviously the yield of 11½ per cent. mentioned to you is based on the assumption that the dividend rate is now \$2.40 annually instead of the previous \$2 rate. I think that this is a reasonable assumption, since the directors increased the last quarterly dividend from 50 cents to 60, but to my knowledge no official statement as to the permanence of the increase was

made. Even should the regular rate remain at \$2 I consider the stock attractive.

Humberstone Shoe enjoys capable management and its excellent showing despite depressed business conditions attests to the popularity of its products. I hardly think that the common currently merits an investment classification, but I regard it as very desirable for those who can accept the very moderate degree of risk. It is true that practically no trading takes place in the issue, but I do not think that you would experience any difficulty in disposing of stock should you desire to sell.

## C.P.R. Good for Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have a hundred shares of C.P.R. which for many years I regarded as among my soundest investments. I have hung to this right through all the depression and watched the dividend cut and the stock go down to prices I had never thought possible. I have always kept my faith in the C.P.R. but I don't want to be foolish about it. I read your remarks some time ago about the dividend not being earned and I would be very grateful to you now if you would tell me briefly what you think my best course would be. Should I sell this stock now or would it be wiser to keep on holding it indefinitely?

—K. P. T., London, Ont.

I would advise you to hold. I say this knowing that the problem of her railways is one of the greatest facing Canada today and that near-term developments may be of such a nature as possibly to still further depress the stock. And I am not pinning my faith alone on the often reiterated fact that the future of the C.P.R. is directly linked with the future of Canada; I think that any revival in general business should find possibly a quicker reflection in the earnings of our railways than in any other business endeavor. We have already seen what a mildly better sentiment can accomplish and when a general move forward begins along the entire commercial front, the railways stand to benefit in every respect. In this connection, declaration of the regular quarterly dividend the other day, may be regarded as proof that our shrewdest business executives see signs of business improvement ahead sufficient to justify such a step.

Looming in the background of the railway situation is the approaching investigation by Royal Commission of the entire problem. It is true that matters of capitalization and the burden of funded debt will tax the most brilliant minds if a solution is to be found but I believe that in matters of actual operation—as recent economies and train-mileage reductions indicate — our railway managements can be trusted to work out their own troubles. A minimum of political interference would be among the best contributions which the country as a whole could make at the present time.

It is true as well that in the years immediately preceding the crash the railways did indulge in very heavy programs of capital expenditure which certainly would not have been made had the extent or depth of the depression been foreseen. The burden of these expenditures will slow up to a certain extent the recovery to a satisfactory net earnings position.

Despite all these adverse factors, I remain of the opinion that holders of C.P.R. common would be unwise to sell; the bottom is a poor time for such tactics and I am firmly convinced that the next major move in business will be upward with directly resultant benefits to those who maintain faith at present.

## Is the Gold "Boom" Over?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What is your opinion of the gold stocks at present levels? Having profited by your comment on this list bought some months ago I do not want to overstay the market. The effect of the gold premium seems to have worn off. What would you suggest for a change over?

—W. W., Toronto, Ont.

You do not state what your holdings are. However, it is observed that all the favorable and justified publicity which the gold group has had in recent weeks has not caused a very big increase in quotations. Most of the cream has been skimmed, it would appear.

The base metals group, which retain considerable speculative attraction, such as Nickel, Smelters, Noranda and certain of the lower priced stocks in this line are favored at the moment. In the gold list Lake Shore and Wright Hargreaves still have possibilities for advance. In the stocks which embrace the gold as well as the base metals chances of appreciation, the pick is Ventures, Limited, on account of its holdings of Falconbridge, Coniaurum, the Beattie property, Sudbury Basin and Sheritt-Gordon. Another stock with possibilities is Mining Corporation, which is in Hudson Bay, Base Metals Corporation and the Ashley.

## Waite Ackerman Attractive

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you consider Waite Ackerman stock a buy at the present time? I would appreciate getting a little information as to the general position and outlook for this time. I understand that Noranda owns 90 per cent. of the stock. Has this any bearing on the market action?

—L. T. W., Peterboro, Ont.

Waite Ackerman Montgomery is a good speculation for anyone able to await the rise in copper which will inevitably come.

The company has a considerable ore body of good grade copper. The last annual report showed 52,000,000 pounds of copper in reserves. Cash position is good, treasury having cash assets of \$450,000; 2,000,

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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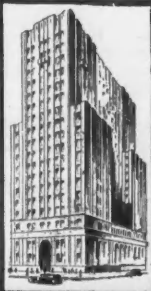
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By Order of the Board,  
ARTHUR HEWITT,  
General Manager.  
Toronto, October 23rd, 1931.

# GOLD & DROSS

000 shares are issued, of which Noranda holds about 85 per cent. Modest development work, in preparation for future production, has been in progress throughout the year.

I would not hesitate to call W. A. M. one of the best buys in the base metals group were it not for the fact that the stock does not trade readily, mainly on account of the close holding. Those who own it are not interested in dollar quotation and it is likely that much higher prices will be asked shortly.

## POTPOURRI

E. G., Montreal, Que. Why not divide your \$1,000 between the ABITIBI first mortgage bond issue and TECK HUGHES stock? The amount lends itself to this, as the Abitibi bonds are obtainable in \$500 denominations as well as \$1,000. Teck Hughes is a good stock, one of the best of the gold stocks, and should be reasonably safe. The Abitibi bond issue is speculative because of the uncertainties in the newsprint outlook, but even so the price of the bonds currently seems to be a good deal lower than the actual facts warrant. Personally I think that they are a promising buy at around their present level for long term holding.

T. J. N., Halifax, N.S. MINING CORPORATION is a fair buy for a hold. The Ashley property is developing nicely, with good grade of ore proven on two levels, the shaft nearly completed to 500 feet, a deep diamond drill hole showing continuance of vein to 700 foot depth, plans for a mill drawn, electrical power contracted for. This company also has a large interest in HUDSON BAY MINING AND SMELTING and in BASE METALS CORPORATION, two properties which will quickly respond to an improvement in metals prices. CONIAURUM, opening new and good grade ore at depth, has somewhat improved its prospects of late. However, it is still quite risky.

L. J., London, Ont. In my opinion you have no cause for worry whatever in connection with the HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION. This is one of the oldest and soundest trust companies in the province and is in excellent current position. With regard to liability of shareholders in trust companies, they are not subject to the double liability clause, such as bank shareholders. They are, however, liable up to the full face value of the stock, if it should be only partly paid, as is the case of several types of companies. For example, if the stock was only 20% paid up, the shareholder would be liable for the remaining 80%.

S. J., Bayfield, Ont. I wish you had given me a more complete description of your CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS bonds. If, as I assume, this is a bond guaranteed by the government of the Dominion of Canada, it is an excellent investment and there is no reason why you should not hold it. I would suggest that you consult the face of your bond, and read carefully what it says thereon. If it is a government guaranteed bond you cannot do better in the investment line.

T. M., Saskatoon, Sask. WRIGHT HARGREAVES and INTERNATIONAL NICKEL in the mining list, are good chances in the long view category. In fact the first named might be expected, in view of excellent underground developments and the advantage which the gold premium brings, to respond fairly quickly. Nickel I have put at the head of the base metals stocks to stage a recovery with more normal industrial conditions and metal prices. POWER CORPORATION in the utilities has weathered the storm in exceptional fashion and retains its original appeal. In considering your query concerning the advisability of buying good stocks now it occurs to me that you might perchance miss the last bottom price on the three stocks you name and still make a satisfactory commitment. Actually general business conditions appear to be improving.

D. B., Port Perry, Ont. In my opinion the bonds of EASTERN DAIRIES LIMITED to which you refer constitute a satisfactory investment.

H. E., London, Ont. Despite the fact that C.P.R. at current levels is very considerably below the price you paid, I would not recommend that you sell at the present time, but rather that you hold for the long term. Despite the rather gloomy railway outlook I think that basic conditions show signs of improvement and it is quite possible that the stock may have been at its low for all time. It would, therefore, be more to your advantage to hold this for the next two or three years, rather than sell and take a loss at the present time.

S. A. E., Lethbridge, Alta. The financing proposal of CASEY MOUNTAIN OPERATING SYNDICATE has me slightly groggy but, eliminating all the elaborate details, and getting down to the invitation to put \$5,000 into the deal, suppose you stop and consider how long it will take this company (or companies and syndicates) to return you \$500 a year on your money. Yet there are four or five good gold stocks with proven earnings capacity and excellent prospects which will do that for you. Casey Mountain has a fair gold prospect in the early stages of development and, brushing aside all this financing lumber, that is what you would be taking a chance on.

C. N. B., Toronto, Ont. The holdings of the GALATEA GOLD MINES SYNDICATE, in Duparquet township, are interesting because they adjoin the Beattie property of Ventures Limited, where drilling has indicated a large tonnage of low-grade ore which, on account of the nature of the deposit, can be worked at very low cost. Preliminary work on the Galatea property is encouraging. The mineralized shear-zone has been traced about 7,500 feet in length, with the width appearing to vary from 50 to 150 feet. It is reported that trenches as much as 5,000 feet apart along the ore zone have exposed identical material with the early samples showing over \$4 per ton in gold.

D. P., Toronto, Ont. BRAZILIAN DOMINION STORES, CANADIAN CAR and FOUNDRY preferred, MONTREAL POWER and NATIONAL BREWERIES are all good buys for holding purposes. The most speculative of these is Canadian Car and Foundry Preferred, while the most conservative is Montreal Power. These stocks should give you about as much diversification as is possible to attain with such a limited number. All are coming through the depression in relatively good shape and all offer very attractive possibilities for future growth in capital value and income return. As regards the time to buy, I would suggest that you do so immediately. While, of course, I certainly cannot say that we shall not see a further decline in general price levels, I think there is decidedly less probability of it than there was some time ago, and that we may well prove to be really past the low point and heading upward.

C. B. W., Penticton, B.C. LORNE GOLD as a property has some attraction but it was rather hamstrung by the ambitious plan for development, which incurred heavy liabilities. It would not be surprising to see it revived, particularly as gold is so eagerly sought at this time. Reconstruction of the company would likely involve a writing down of your share equity.

G. E., Vancouver, B.C. I am not particularly impressed by your holding of the common stock of MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY, and think you might be possibly better advised to substitute NIAGARA HUDSON for this. Middle West earnings have been declining, the company is heavily capitalized, and it has recently drawn heavily upon subsidiaries for dividends.

E. M., Toronto, Ont. In exchanging your 6 1/2% of E. L. RUDDY COMPANY LIMITED for the 7% cumulative preferred stock of CLAUDE NEON GENERAL ADVERTISING you would be lessening your security, but increasing your current rate of income. The Ruddy issue is a first mortgage and naturally interest requirements rank first. Claude Neon General Advertising is a holding company, controlling several important outdoor advertising companies in addition to the Ruddy Company. It controls

approximately 85% of billboard advertising in Canada. Since its inception its record has been favorable, but naturally this year its income has fallen off due to the smaller amount of advertising. Last official prediction was that the dividend on the preferred stock of Claude Neon would be covered by a good margin, and approximately \$1 per share earned on the common stock. In my opinion the preferred stock of Claude Neon General Advertising cannot be given an investment rating at the current stage but I do not think that it is without attraction as a speculation. The point is simply that if you feel you can afford to take the degree of risk attached to the preferred stock, you might well make the exchange whereas if security is your prime interest you should retain your first mortgage bonds.

A. C., Toronto, Ont. With regard to your COLGATE PALMOLIVE PEET, I think that you would be well warranted in holding this. The company has withstood the depression remarkably well, and earnings for the first six months of the current year showed an actual gain. It is altogether likely that full 1931 results will approximate those of last year. The company is, as you know, one of the largest in its field and has excellent long term prospects.

E. H., Toronto, Ont. There is nothing in the record to indicate that there is a time limit on transfer of BROWNLEE stock; likewise there is nothing to be gained by holding it. Should you desire to sell you might have difficulty disposing of the old stock. The property has not responded very well to late exploration.

E. A., Moncton, N.B. In an official statement to shareholders CANADA DRY GINGER ALE INCORPORATED recently stated that the \$3 dividend had been fully earned this year. The company did, however, experience a decline in earnings and at the present time it is impossible to say whether or not this decline may be expected to continue. It does, of course, some reduction might have to be made in the current dividend rate. It is probable, however, that this may not be necessary. I think that if you already hold this stock that it is well worth retaining.

J. S., Dalemead, Alta. As you wish to invest and not particularly to speculate, I do not know that you could do better than divide your commitment between DOME and TECK-HUGHES. The former has a limited life in Porcupine but it will be a profitable one and in the meantime it has gone heavily into a good African mine which will pay regular and substantial dividends for a long period. Teck-Hughes is rather under-rated on the market but as this appears to be a chronic condition I would not look so much for appreciation as for high yield in this case. The mine itself is doing well and the forthcoming annual statement will show nearly seventy cents earned net, against dividends of 65 cents.

J. W., Halifax, N.S. BUNKER HILL EXTENSION is not active; it has no operating mine. It holds a stock interest in Toburn Gold Mines, Ltd., which is controlled by Premier Gold Mines and which is working the old T.O.B. property at Kirkland Lake with results undisclosed. Bunker Hill also controls a nickel-copper prospect in the Sudbury district, where drilling was reported to have disclosed some ore values. However, this is not interesting at this time; it would take too much money to develop. It is not a buy in my opinion.

W. J., Mitchell, Ont. If you have a chance to sell DELTA MINES SYNDICATE stock do so without delay. It is apparent from your letter that you are not acquainted with mining affairs and you have bought a highly speculative issue which has for assets prospecting ground in the Sudbury district which has been diamond drilled to a limited extent with results which may be considered rather doubtful, despite rather extravagant claims of the promoter. If you can get your money back you are more than usually lucky.

C. A., McMasterville, Que. The common stock of F. N. BUIT COMPANY is currently selling to yield about 9 1/2%. Since you are already fairly well represented in this issue, I would not recommend that you buy additional stock, at least until official earnings figures become available. Last year the company earned \$3.18 a share as against \$4.65 the year before, and compared with the \$3 dividend rate. You will see that the dividend rate was not covered by any great margin last year, and that only a reasonable shrinkage of earnings as against 1930 would be required to bring the results below requirements.

W. L. N., Hamilton, Ont. As speculations the following mining stocks are worth consideration: MACASSA, on account of location, evidence already secured at depth in driving from Kirkland Lake Gold, and moderate price; VENTURES for its stock-holdings, property interests and quick assets, mainly for its control of the Beattie property in Quebec, where an ore body of large dimensions and low grade prompts plans for a large mill, perhaps several thousand tons ultimately; WRIGHT HARGREAVES for its recent ore developments; SISCOE for its ore making chances; KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD, because it may increase its mill shortly; NORANDA, for its earnings and new ore developments; MINING CORPORATION for its assets and its property holdings, including the Ashley.

S. J., Orillia, Ont. The low price of ABITIBI first mortgage bonds is due in part to the condition and prospects of the newsprint industry, but also, I think, in large measure, to general conditions and the lack of public support of the security markets. There is an excellent prospect, I believe for substantial appreciation in this issue in time.

W. G., Guelph, Ont. ALLIED MINES SYNDICATE, which had holdings in Clercy and Boischatel townships, Rouyn area, never had but prospecting chances and did not follow those up. Nothing of interest was found and it is questionable if the property is retained. Shares or units are worthless.

E. A., Oshawa, Ont. Because of the lack of official information concerning the company's holdings or progress, and because the current yield on the "A" stock of INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES is 17 1/2%, I would not recommend its purchase. Earlier this year the company entered upon a very complicated reorganization scheme, by which many holders of the "A" stock exchanged for preferred. I believe it was the intention of the company to eliminate completely the "A" stock, but this has not as yet been achieved.

H. E., Dunnville, Ont. I am convinced that there is little to be gained by adding to your commitment in KIRKLAND PREMIER. The property seems to be well off the main Kirkland Lake break and if, in this latest, and sixth, attempt to develop commercial deposit they are successful, you should not begrudge them the luck. In the meantime you still have your interest.

H. A., Chatham, Ont. CANADIAN CAR and FOUNDRY some time ago retired all its bonds so that the preferred stock is now the first charge on assets and earnings. The company is in a strong financial position, with a surplus of bonds and cash of around \$6,500,000, so that it is well placed to stand even a lengthy continuance of present low business conditions—which, incidentally, does not seem very likely. A buyer of Canadian Car Preferred at the present price level gets a very good yield on his money, together with the practical certainty of substantial appreciation in the market value eventually.

A. G., Brantford, Ont. LAKELAND at 40 cents, the price quoted on the Standard Exchange at this writing, is too high for its stage of development and the information yet secured on the property. You need not be too much impressed by a market quotation. It is one thing to get a quote and another to get a sale at that figure on a stock in which the general public is not interested. The property is being developed, or rather explored underground and by a diamond drill and yielding fair indications. On the other hand I do not see why the stock should sell higher than Howey, Macassa and Moss Mines. SISCOE is making a real, if moderate success, planning mill enlargement and increasing development. The price is fair.

S. W., Highgate, Ont. If you mean CORONA MINES, LIMITED, formerly active in the Rouyn area, this company was merged with four others to form ALLIED MINING AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION. The old company retains no assets to my knowledge. I do not know of any old company by that name and it must be an obscure organization if it exists at all. Better be careful in your dealings with unknown promoters.

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Organized Travelling Gangs, in Collusion with Local Business Men, Employees, Etc., Cause Heavy Losses

By GEORGE GILBERT

IT IS a fact that losses from cheque manipulation and forgery are many times greater than those from burglary and robbery, though the latter types of crime generally strike the public imagination as being more serious because of the dramatic and thrilling circumstances under which they are often committed.

Professional forgers, working in gangs and with the co-operation of small storekeepers, salesmen and clerks without previous criminal record, have been making rich hauls during the last few months, and surety underwriters and banks, as well as loan and trust companies with customers' checking accounts, are warned to be on their guard against this hazard. As these organized gangs move from city to city, often making long distance jumps, there is little possibility of telling in advance where the next outbreak of such crimes is likely to occur.

Most of these professional forgers work on the plan of establishing credit with financial institutions before depositing forged or altered cheques. This takes time, and so it is quite probable that in several of our larger cities the credit-establishing process is now under way, to be followed later, when the psychological moment arrives, by what is termed a "killing." This killing consists of depositing cleverly forged cheques for large amounts, and of withdrawing practically the entire proceeds before the institutions on which they are drawn have the opportunity to return them.

Under the present method of operating through business men or trusted employees with no previous criminal record, it is particularly difficult to detect these crimes until heavy losses have been incurred, or to cope with them in advance by the adoption of ordinary preventive measures.

In starting operations in a new territory, the professionals, under the new system, set out to make the acquaintance of a number of reputable local business men or employees of well-known firms who, they have reason to believe, are hard pressed for ready cash. One is generally found who can be persuaded to act as their tool, on the representation that he can make a lot of easy money for himself with a minimum risk of detection. Thereafter a considerable amount of forged paper is passed through the bank account of the erstwhile respectable business man or employee. After operating on this basis for a short time, the tool is persuaded to broaden his activities and open accounts in other financial institutions, with the result that the professionals are enabled to operate upon a much larger scale than if only one account was carried.

In some cases, much ingenuity is displayed in building up each transaction involving a forged cheque to give it the appearance of a bona fide merchandising

transaction, so that to all apparent intents and purposes the business man or employee in league with the professional criminals is an innocent victim of the forger.

A few months ago, an old and trusted employee of a well-known advertising agency, with no criminal record but hard pressed for money, advertised for a third mortgage loan on his suburban home. The advertisement was answered by a professional forger, who, after several interviews, induced the employee to give him free access to the agency's office and records. His first move was to appropriate a pad of the agency's blank cheque forms, an old bank pass book, and then from the mail he extracted genuine cheques payable to the agency, totalling \$17,954.01, which he endorsed for deposit, using the regular agency endorsement stamp, and deposited to the credit of the agency in their regular bank of deposit, using the stolen passbook.

Then the professional opened an account in another bank under an assumed name, and using the agency's blank cheque forms, he forged three for amounts totalling the exact amount of the bona fide cheques which he had deposited to the credit of his own account in the agency's bank, and these three cheques he deposited in the other bank. These forged cheques were paid without question, and within a few days he withdrew the entire amount from his account.

It was only through an accident that the operations of this particular outfit were brought to light. An unemployed man, standing in a mission bread line, was approached by the professional forger, who stated that he was a private detective and needed a young man to assist him in making certain investigations. He gave the workless one a small sum of money and told him to report for work the next day at an up-town hotel, which he did, when he received a passbook and deposit slip with a small cheque, also stolen from the agency's mail, and was instructed to deposit it in the agency's up-town bank and ask for the last month's statement and cancelled vouchers. This was done in due course, and the statement and cancelled cheques turned over to the professional forger, including the three forged cheques he had passed, all of which he undoubtedly destroyed, thereby eliminating the evidence.

On being paid \$150 for this slight errand, the bread line man became suspicious, and he decided to report the entire matter to the police. He also identified the picture of the man who gave him the money among those of forgers in the rogue's gallery.

It goes without saying that cases of this kind show the need of insurance protection against such losses on the part of banks and other financial institutions, and also the necessity of adopting



25 YEARS WITH PRUDENTIAL  
Edward D. Duffield, President of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, who on November 15th will celebrate his Silver Anniversary of service with the Company.

preventive measures to check the further spread of this new and sinister forgery business.

## Life Insurance Conservation Association

AT A meeting in Toronto on November 2, of head office representatives of leading Canadian life companies, the Life Insurance Conservation Association was formed for the purpose of study and discussion of problems of conservation which are becoming of increasing importance in the business. Such subjects as Plans for Keeping Down Policy Loans, Plans for Prevention of Lapses, and Reinstatement of Lapsed Policies, will be dealt with.

Officers elected were: President, F. W. White, Canada Life; Vice-President, R. B. Wallace, Manufacturers Life; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Dodd, Empire Life. Other members present: G. I. Kotzenmeyer, Confederation Life; W. T. Lindsay, Continental Life; W. B. Wheeler, Crown Life; R. T. Boyes, Excelsior Life; R. J. Wood, Imperial Life; F. Fletcher, National Life; V. X. McEnaney, North American Life; J. A. Pogue, Sun Life.

## To Prevent Outside Control of Insurance Companies

LEGISLATION and regulations governing the transaction of insurance business in the United States are of more than academic interest in this country, owing to the large number of American companies operating in this country, and to the increasing number of Canadian companies which are entering the various States for business.

At the recent annual meeting of American government supervisory insurance officials, called the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, the need of more uniform rulings in the various States was strongly emphasized by one of the Commissioners. Among four rulings which he advocated for general adoption by all States was the following: "A ruling that whenever it is found that the capital stock of an insurance company is controlled by the president or directors of some other financial institution, it will be considered a sufficient cause for refusing to renew the license of such company."

As a reason for the adoption of such a ruling, he said that one of the most dangerous activities threatening the stability and security of insurance at the present time is the temptation on the part of other financiers and financial institutions to get control of the billions of dollars now held as trust funds by the executives of insurance companies.

Executives of insurance companies must undoubtedly be men who have a proper sense of trusteeship. Particularly in the case of life insurance must they handle the trust funds in their keeping so that the money due the policyholders will be always available, both now and in the future. They must understand the actuarial liability of the business they transact, and the amount of reserve which must be set aside to meet it.

As he says: "If the officers of a life insurance company become simply the employees of the directors of some other financial institution with no power to determine where their deposits will be made, what bonds or other securities they will buy or refuse



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE  
C. D. Devlin, General Superintendent of Agencies of the Confederation Life Association, who was recently elected Vice-Chairman of the Association of Life Agency Officers, and also Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. In the former organization there are about 180 member companies represented, and in the latter about 140 member companies.

## Plan to Live

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MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK Established 1910	Assets \$13,201,454.00
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1850	Assets \$ 4,284,267.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 6,234,552.42
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 3,857,350.92
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 5,793,145.50
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 4,864,127.36
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1835	Assets \$ 885,414.19
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, KITCHENER Established 1871	Cash Assets \$ 1,800,000.00
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to buy, or the nature of the investments they are to acquire, then before the Insurance Commissioners could know the degree of soundness of such a company they would have to know the soundness of some other financial institution or institutions controlling the stock, and also the character and judgment of the men manipulating them."

Accordingly, he urged the enactment of uniform legislation which would give the Insurance Commissioner of a State discretionary power either to cancel or refuse to renew the license of a company whose control had gone out of the hands of its president and directors.

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am a young woman whose income is slightly less than \$1,000 per year. (1) At this time of financial depression are pension bonds safe investments, e.g. those maturing at 55 years of age? (2) If they are safe, which company, the Sun Life or Sovereign Life Assurance Company, would be safer to make such investments with? (3) Would one be wiser to leave the money in the bank, accepting a lower rate of interest, until conditions are steadier? Your answer will be much appreciated. Thank you.

—D. S. W., Newmarket, Ont.

If what you require is not insurance protection but a safe plan of providing a secure income beginning at age 55, you might be well advised if you take a pension bond policy with either the Sun Life of Canada or Sovereign Life, as both companies afford ample security to guarantee the safety of the investment and the payment of the stipulated income at age 55 without deduction or abatement.

See that any pension bond purchased contains non-forfeiture, cash surrender and loan privileges after three years' premiums have been paid, so that you will be protected against loss of your premium deposits through failure or inability to pay any subsequent premium when due. Also that thirty days' grace is allowed for the payment of renewal premiums, and that it is free from restrictions as to residence, travel and occupation, and incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium or fraud.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

First National Insurance Co. of America, Head Office, Seattle, Wash. Canadian Head Office, 614-618 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

A policy (fire) issued by the above company shows that they are licensed under the Insurance Act in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Because of the low rate quoted by them on a risk here—\$1.80 where board companies quote \$4.82—a customer of ours questions their standing.

I would appreciate your usual good advice and report in this connection.

—H. L. K., Gravelbourg, Sask.

First National Insurance Co. of America is regularly licensed to do business in Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$145,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It was incorporated in 1928, and has been doing business in this country since April 11, 1930. Its total assets in Canada at the beginning of this year were \$170,855.64, while its total liabilities here were \$70,946.94, showing a surplus in the Dominion of \$97,908.70.

Its head office financial statement shows total assets of \$3,939,582.14, and total liabilities except capital of \$2,189,036.21, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,750,545.93. The paid up capital is \$1,000,000.00, so there is a net surplus shown over capital, reserves and all liabilities of \$750,545.93.

The company occupies a strong financial position, and is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

An agent informs me that if he gives me credit for a fire insurance premium and I fail, owing him the premium, and my stuff is sold under the Bulk Sales Act that in the sale the premium is considered paid, and the purchaser can demand of the insurance company a return of the short date rebate. I should like to get your view about it.

—M. E. A., Cardinal, Ont.

If an agent has paid the premium to the company for the insured, though the insured has not paid the agent, the law evidently regards the premium as paid, so far as the insurance company is concerned, and the insurance cannot be cancelled for non-payment of premium, but must be cancelled either pro rata or short date, according to which party, either company or insured, does the cancelling.

The agent then ranks as a creditor of the insolvent insured, and shares pro rata with other ordinary creditors in the distribution



DISTRICT MANAGER

W. Garfield Case, who has been appointed by the North American Life Assurance Company as District Manager at Owen Sound, Ontario.

of the estate. His claim is not a preferred one. Apparently this is one of the risks an agent must take in extending credit to his customers beyond the time he must settle with the company for the premium, unless he has protected himself in advance by means of a lien on the insurance in the same way that finance companies protect themselves in the case of goods sold on the instalment plan.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be kind enough to advise me of the stability and standing of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and whether they are safe to insure in.

—E. M. M., Ottawa, Ont.

Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company has been in business since 1884, and until last year operated under Provincial charter and license. It now has a Dominion charter and license, and a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$230,291 for the protection of policyholders.

Its total assets at the end of 1930, according to Government figures, were \$644,442.36, while its total liabilities amounted to \$56,376.46, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$588,065.90. It made a net gain in surplus in 1930 of \$39,448.31. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted.

In Manitoba it transacts business on both the cash plan and the premium note plan, but in Ontario it does business only on the cash plan. Under its charter, all the assets of the company, including the deposit or premium notes given by policyholders are liable to losses occurring on all the policies of the company. A policyholder is liable in respect of any loss or claim against the company to the extent of the amount unpaid either upon his premium note or upon his cash premium and no more. It is provided in its charter that should the company be wound up and the tangible assets be insufficient to pay the liabilities in full, an assessment may be made on the policyholders in respect of their premium notes to an amount not exceeding the unpaid balance of such notes.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re: United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

I hold some capital stock in the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. and would ask you to kindly advise me the market price, as it apparently is not listed, and also whether in your opinion it would be wise to sell them now or hold them.

—H. E. K., Melfort, Sask.

I would strongly advise holding U.S.F. & G. shares instead of letting them go at present quotations. The shares are of the par value of \$10 and recent market quotations are \$8 bid and \$11 and \$12 asked. As the book value is \$24.28 and the liquidating value \$32.57, these shares are well worth holding. Though the directors have passed the last regular quarterly dividend, a total of 12 per cent. has already been paid in dividends so far this year on the stock, so the return for the twelve months will still be a high one, though not as attractive as the 20 per cent. paid last year. As the company is in a very strong business and financial position, its earnings and dividend rate are bound to go up again as soon as general business conditions and security values are on the upgrade once more.

## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Each letter or inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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# CAN BUSINESS BE STABILIZED?

Periodic Depression an Outgrowth of Modern Industry — Science of Business Cycles in Its Infancy — Much Hoped For From Current Research

A REVIEW of business annals indicates very clearly that the long-term industrial expansion and economic betterment for the individual have been accompanied by intermittent periods of reduced production and unemployment.

The changes in the levels of purchasing power and general business during the course of the business cycle have a definite relationship, points out *The Guaranty Survey*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The level of consumption at any given time is dependent on the total purchasing power released through wages, individual savings, and discounted future purchasing power, or instalment buying. As production expands and approaches the peak, the number of employed increases. But the total released in wages increases in greater proportion than employment; in other words, wage rates are also raised.

This upward movement in production is arrested because the purchasing power for consumers' goods does not advance so rapidly as the supply of commodities put on the market. Besides, the average worker in prosperous times is inclined to save part of his earnings.

If these savings do find their way into the channels of trade, they are more likely to do so through the purchase of securities or bank loans, the proceeds of which are spent for production goods.

The surplus commodities on the market have the effect of lowering prices; and, although cheaper goods have the tendency to stimulate buying, their greatest effect on the economic situation is to discourage production. Reduced production inevitably results in unemployment and lower wage rates. At the lower point of recession, manufacturers cannot increase their output while prices are unprofitably low; prices cannot increase until the demand for goods works off the accumulated surplus and necessitates renewed production, while the demand is held in check by the reduction in purchasing power occasioned by unemployment.

It is perhaps at this point that the much-discussed psychological factors have the greatest influence on the trend of business. At the low point of recession the tendency for those in possession of the existing purchasing power is toward in-

dividual retrenchment. Those who are working are inclined to reduce purchases to a minimum, and the temptation to take advantage of the higher value of the dollar is offset by the uncertainties of the future.

DURING the current recession, the conservative policy of buying has resulted in a potential demand for many commodities. Necessary goods have been used beyond their usual life; the funds set aside for luxury goods are only awaiting some signs that business has definitely turned the corner, while prospective instalment buyers are ready to make commitments with a fair assurance of future earnings.

In other words, there is a vast amount of actual and potential purchasing power that will be released and lay the foundation for recovery when the public becomes convinced that the major economic readjustments have taken place. Such an attitude may be created merely by the passage of time, which gradually instills the belief that the adjustment process has had time to work itself out. Some favorable international or domestic political or financial development may turn

the tide toward optimism.

The recognition of the fact that at a certain point in a major business movement some one factor, or an accumulation of several factors, may turn pessimism into an optimism which may lay the groundwork for recovery has led to many suggestions to bring about this end. Because an increase in demand in proportion to supply is essential to recovery, many of these suggestions include methods of increasing purchasing power.

Some system of distributing government funds has been very popular in the United States among the recommendations to increase purchasing power, either through public construction, outright charity, or old-age pensions. Unfortunately, a sudden expenditure of government funds on a scale sufficiently large to be effective would place a tax burden on business that would more than offset the benefits. The soldiers' bonus that was distributed in the United States a short time ago did not bring about the increased business for which some had hoped. There is a general feeling that any enduring stimulation to business that can be brought by the expenditure of government funds at times of recession must result from a process planned and provided for far in advance.

DEPRESSIONS in the past have always been accompanied by agitation on the part of the exponents of the "cheap money" doctrine, and the current business unsettlement offers no exception. It



NEW APPOINTMENT

Hugh Campbell, General Manager of the Johnson Outboard Motor Company of Canada, who has been appointed Vice-President of the United States Company at Waukegan, Ill.

is reasoned by those who support this view that the consumption of commodities is low only because individuals do not have the money with which to purchase them; therefore, business can be stimulated by the mere process of increasing the supply of money. It is pointed out that the gold reserves of the United States are considerably above the legal minimum and that the extension of credit and circulation of money based on this surplus would increase purchasing power and stimulate business.

However, money and credit that find their way into the channels of trade otherwise than through an increase in legitimate economic activity very quickly raise the level of prices to a point where the value of the total amount of money and credit outstanding is no more than before this inflation process began. In the short interim, business will have been artificially stimulated;

but this impetus will be conducive to false starts on the part of business men.

The process of readjustment of economic factors not only will have been delayed, but the country must be subjected to the inevitable repercussions of deflation before the normal process of recovery on a sound basis can continue its course.

HISTORY has shown a steady growth in real wages and the standard of living since the Industrial Revolution. There are no reasons to lead to the assumption that efficient and large-scale production in industry will not continue to bring to the worker a higher standard of living and shorter hours in the future. However, a statement of the long-term progress in the past and the assurance of further development along this line in the future cannot be used to brush aside the fact that the high level of unemployment at present has imposed hardship on many.

Modern industry, which has brought to the workers a higher standard of living, more congenial working conditions, and shorter hours, has also brought with it a system of production that lends itself to periodic depressions, during some of which unemployment is excessively high.

Business men are not unmindful of this. The high level of unemployment at such times and the accompanying distress are looked upon by business men both with sympathy and the realization that the lower level of purchasing power reduces their profits. The science of business cycles is in its infancy, and it is hoped that the elaborate research which is being conducted along this line will eventually result in a knowledge that will permit at least enough control of periodic business fluctuations to reduce their severity.

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## A TARIFF FOR BRITAIN

National Government Must Dispose of Other Problems First—Free Traders Still to Be Reckoned With

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of the Economist, London

CERTAIN great issues face the National Government of Great Britain.

The first issue is the stabilization of the pound and the question of the gold standard. It was a sequence of international events which forced Great Britain off the gold standard. The stabilization of the pound relatively to other currencies, many of which are not tied to gold, is also an international question. Therefore it may be assumed that the Government will seek an international conference to deal with these twin questions of gold and of currency stabilization. As to the level at which stabilization of sterling is desired there are two schools. One wants to see the pound forced back to its former gold parity. A few bankers may consider this revaluation of their stock in trade—the pound sterling—desirable. A few patriots may think it a law of nature that the pound sterling should regain its Victorian equivalence.

On the other hand the majority of banking opinion and leading economic opinion strongly favors stabilization at what is popularly called the natural level—the value around which the pound would fluctuate even without the backing of gold. But this description also suggests that there is a level at which currencies might be stabilized even without a gold standard—more of this will no doubt be heard. But as the currency question is essentially a matter for experts the composition of the National Government has little to do with the matter.

It is on the next great task—the restoration of Britain's trade—that the battle of policies will emerge in Parliament. And now it is necessary to examine the composition of the National Government supporters, assuming always that their minds are not blank. Statistics hardly justify the term "National" to the Government. Its supporters number about 470 Conservatives who thus have a clear majority over all other groups and sections in the House, both supporting and opposing them.

Their one and only outstanding political tenet is Protection. In this policy they are supported to some moderate extent by 27 followers of Sir John Simon; in this way they may also receive some support from a few of the 25 Sir Herbert Samuel Liberals and most of Mr. MacDonald's 15 followers.

The official opposition which will defend Free Trade consists of 52 Labor members and four others—Mr. Lloyd George and his family.

PROTECTION therefore might seem inevitable, and Britain's era of Free Trade to have come to an end. But two considerations may defer the adoption of tariffs. There will be a strong theoretical plea, of which Mr. Snowden will make the most, that the National Government, although it asked for a free hand, did not ask and did not secure a mandate for Protection. Secondly the practical argument will be advanced that the currency question must be settled before tariffs can be formulated.

Thirdly there is the question of the wage level. The Government by reducing Army, Navy, Police and Civil Service salaries and unemployment benefit itself led the attack on the wage level. Apart from the situation created by the devaluation of the pound, employers may feel the nation has given them too a mandate for reducing industrial wages. This fact coupled with the lack of representation of organized Labor in the House of Commons seems likely to result in increased activity in the Trade Union and industrial side of the Labor movement.

The National Government has therefore the immediate task of currency stabilization—with or without a gold standard, but by international agreement. It has secondly to consider economic policy. Thirdly, it may be involved in further wage adjustment struggles. Fourthly, it will have to face the whole tangled problem of Franco-German relations, United States and European relations; war debts and reparations. Whether

the Socialist Prime Minister or the 470 Conservatives whom he leads will have the free hand remains to be seen.



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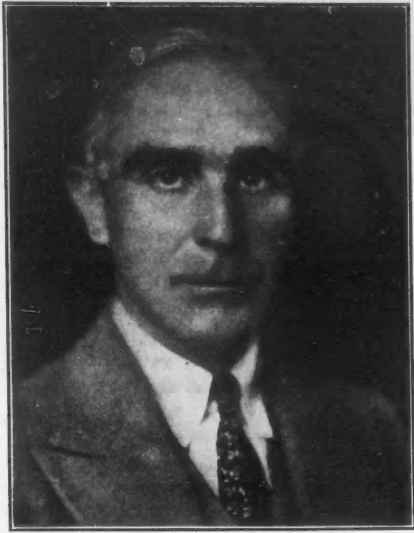
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DUNLOP PRESIDENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, Arthur B. Purvis (above) was elected President to succeed the Hon. E. B. Ryckman, who retired from that office in the Company upon his appointment as Minister of National Revenue. Mr. Purvis is also President and Managing Director of Canadian Industries Limited who have a very large interest in the Canadian Dunlop Company.

## A REAL "SILVER" LINING

(Continued from Page 25)

added interest to its general business. From 1475 to 1873 the standard was silver and gold at a ratio of 15½ to 1 ounce. Duarte states that the average production of silver to gold for 438 years (1493 to 1930) was 14½ to 1. For 400 years prior to 1873 gold and silver were linked together as the world's monetary money. When Germany received the £200,000,000 indemnity from France in 1873 she decided to demonetize silver and proceeded to melt her silver coinage and sell it. France, Switzerland, Belgium and other countries followed by closing their mints to silver. At this period gold production was increasing and there was not the necessity of a double standard that there is today due to increase of international trade and increased wealth of nations.

The case of China and India are particularly important. These countries have been used to silver coinage as their money for centuries. The personal wealth of their nationals is largely that of an accumulation of silver. This is particularly so in India, where women do not own property and their personal savings are represented in the form of silver jewellery and ornaments. Their worth has been reduced by 80% as compared with 1920 quotations for silver and by 50% as compared with pre-war price of silver for the period up to 1916.

**A**N ILLUSTRATION of a foreign trade transaction in Shanghai will make the matter more clear. As we have seen, the people of China use silver as their money and medium of purchase. A dealer in Shanghai when purchasing British pounds must first go to his bank and find out the price of silver. The banks receive this by cable from London. The merchant must then purchase gold exchange with his silver currency. It takes twice as much silver today to purchase an ounce of gold as it did in 1916. Therefore, the goods that he purchases cost that merchant twice as much as these same goods cost in 1916. This has the effect of increasing the cost of living in China.

If the price of silver were fixed at \$1 per ounce there would be an immediate stimulus to business not only in China but in every oriental country. We must bear in mind that wages in the Orient are low as compared with wages in the occidental countries and the cost of living is correspondingly low. It is stated that the Chinese farmer can live on \$5 per month. Chinese workmen in the cities receive from 20c to 40c per day. Gold means nothing to them because they could not save enough money out of their wages to enable them to purchase any appreciable amount of gold.

The evidence is complete in favour of bi-metallism. After an exhaustive inquiry into the economic relations between the United States and China by a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States government a resolution was passed asking the President of the United States to call an international conference for the purpose of discussing the problem. The following is an excerpt from this resolution which was dated February 17, 1931.

"With the respectful suggestion that the President shall, if he deemed it compatible with the best interest of the government, enter into discussion or negotia-

tion with governments looking to the suspension of the policy and practice of governments of melting up or debasing silver coins and sales by governments of silver and that he take such other and further action in the premises as he may deem necessary to eliminate the abnormal fluctuations in the price of silver. The Senate, therefore, respectfully suggests that the President call or obtain an international conference to the end that agreements or understandings may be obtained with respect to the uses and status of silver as money."

Added to the foregoing evidence is the opinion of Lord Hunsdon expressed in a recent letter to the Times suggesting that silver be re-habilitated at the rate of 20 to one over a 15 year period. Mr. L. S. Amery strongly supports this suggestion and emphasizes the urgency of the problem by pointing out that the restoration of silver would add £600,000,000 to the savings of India and this would not only be a boon to trade but would create an atmosphere in which a reasonable settlement of the constitutional question would be possible. Sir Henri Detering says in the London, England, Standard that an immediate adoption of bi-metallism is the only possible remedy for the sick world today. Mr. J. F. Darling, C.B.E., Director of the Midland Bank is emphatic in claiming that an immediate restoration of silver to its rightful place with gold would be the greatest step in bringing about world prosperity. Mr. Darling went to Washington at his own expense and gave evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee to this effect. Information received recently is to the effect that the British government is contemplating the calling of an international conference to discuss this problem.

**I**T IS not suggested that silver will be used in paying international trade balances. Its low value and weight compared with gold precludes its use for this purpose. The world wants and must have honest silver money together with a fixed price for silver in relation to gold. Gold will always be used for payment of international trade balances until production falls off to a point where it may be necessary to supplement the supply with some other precious metal such as platinum. Gold will also continue to be used as reserves against paper money in circulation. In this connection the suggestion is put forward that these reserves be reduced from forty per cent. to twenty per cent. and thus release a further supply for commercial purposes.

Sir Henri Detering said recently "Why be tied to a single standard for value when nature has provided in silver another metal equally suitable for currency purposes. It is this boycott of silver by those who wish to make gold the only standard which has caused the disastrous fall in the price of silver rather than a lack of demand for the metal. There is no overproduction of silver today but enormous stocks of the metal have been thrown on to a falling market by the debasement of European currencies, including that of Britain, and by sales of silver by the Indian Government which has replaced the silver rupee by paper money based on gold. If these sales were stopped and if European countries would cease the debasement of their sil-

ver coinage, the world's wealth would be increased by millions of dollars by the creation of new purchasing power of the eastern countries. This could be done without spending a penny of the taxpayer's money".

Under the auspices of the China Association in London on September 23rd a largely attended meeting discussed actions for raising the price of silver. Sir Robert Horne, Chairman of the Burma Corporation, presided. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the governments principally concerned to confer at the earliest possible moment with a view to raising the price of silver and restoring the metal to a place in the world's monetary system as offering the quickest and most effective remedy to the present disastrous fall in commodity prices.

The meeting also formed a Silver Association to deal with the silver problem and appointed a committee including Lord Hunsdon, Lord D'Abernon, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for the Dominions under Mr. Baldwin's premiership, Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen, Chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., and others. In the course of his remarks Sir Robert

Horne traced the course of silver from 1873 when the whole of Europe and the United States adopted the gold standard, to 1893 when India suspended free coinage of silver and followed later in 1926 by adopting a gold bullion standard. Finally in 1930 French Indo China adopted a gold bullion standard and proceeded to debase her silver coinage. These changes combined with the debasement of silver coinage in Britain, Germany and the Bi-metallic Union, flooded the market with considerable quantities of demonetized silver, in addition to the ordinary production of the mines, with a consequent fall in the price of silver greater than that of almost any other commodity. Governments have been responsible for this debacle and therefore governments should take action to remedy their mistakes, Sir Robert said.

Mr. L. S. Amery supported bi-metallism and wanted to see all central banks holding, say, 15% of their metallic currency reserves in silver at the market price. He said that if the government of India decided it would sell no silver under two shillings an ounce, and if the Bank of England was authorized to increase

its present holdings of silver to £15,000,000, that alone, there and then, would in an afternoon alter the whole position of the world's trade.

**T**HE Whaley-Eaton Service published in Washington states in its bulletin of September 29th last "An increase in the use of silver and a fair increase in price even if it did not exceed 40 cents per ounce, would have an enormous and immediate effect on the purchasing power of practically all raw material countries". The price of silver seems to be unalterably bound up with the purchasing power of at least half of the world. Authorities are agreed that there is not a surplus of commodities as such but what is lacking is purchasing power. European and American warehouses are fairly bursting with merchandise that cannot be moved due to depreciated purchasing power of the Orient.

In China it is stated that 20,000 people are dying of starvation daily and in the United States and Canada are millions of bushels of surplus wheat awaiting a purchaser. Is this overproduction? China is on a silver basis. Silver is the money and the wealth of the people is expressed in silver

values. If silver were increased from its present price of 36c to even 60c per ounce it would immediately almost double the purchasing power of the Chinese people and make possible the importation of millions of bushels of wheat and other foodstuffs to feed her starving multitudes. This would relieve the pressure on the grain markets and up would go the price of grain.

The gold standard has been overworked. With the United States and France holding 65% of the world's stock of monetary gold there suddenly has developed a scramble on the part of the rest of the world to add to its gold holdings. Under the present system of gold reserves there is not enough gold to go around. The Canadian government has gone so far as to prohibit the export of gold except by banks under license to export. The situation is serious. Why not implement the gold standard at once by fixing the price of silver by international agreement and thus make silver do part of the work that is being done with gold? The result would be an immediate increase in international trade and a rising scale of commodity prices.



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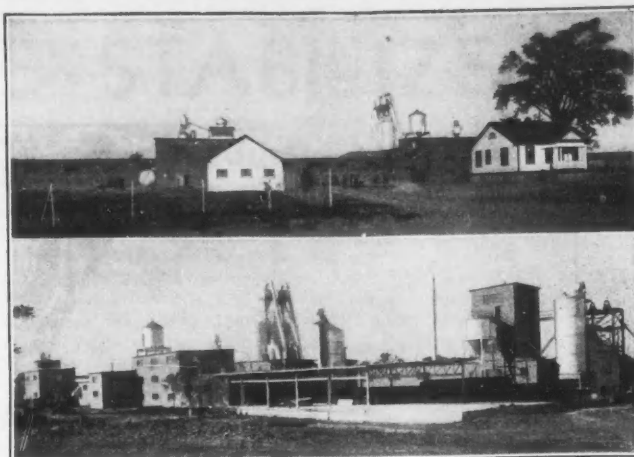
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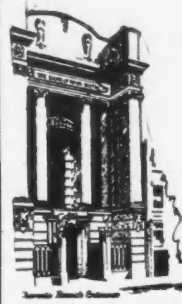
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## WILL RUSSIA NEED MARKETS?

(Continued from Page 25)

and be prepared to accept nothing more tangible than credits. As W. T. Foster and W. Catchings so aptly remarked, favourable trade balances and foreign credits may supply misguided patriots with statistics in which to revel, but we cannot eat credits nor wear them, nor ride around in them whereas that is just what we could do with the products which have been exported if only we could devise some way of using them ourselves.

ALTHOUGH individual profits, prosperity and the sale of surplus products play a very important part in determining the export trade of most countries, they can have no similar influence on Russian export trade. In the first place, with minor exceptions, the individual in Russia is not free to produce for his own profit, and therefore the motive which prompts exports from other countries is entirely absent. Secondly, since the government has a practical means of control on nearly all economic activities, and can speed these up or slow them down at will, export trade need have no bearing on Russia's economic activity and prosperity. Finally, since the government has a monopoly or control of all foreign trade, it can govern this as it sees fit.

In view of these facts, will Russia, when her plans are realized, be a formidable competitor in world markets for the sale of her raw materials and manufactured products? Her present export of raw materials is of course, in the nature of a temporary expedient and is therefore, something aside from this question. We know that their sale abroad is the only means she has of financing the purchase of the equipment and services so vital to the success of her Five-Year Plan. We may be quite sure that she would not be making these exports unless it were absolutely necessary. Many of her exported materials, especially food stuffs, are badly needed by her citizens, and even though she could not herself make any immediate use of all her raw materials, such as lumber, manganese ore and oil, nevertheless their extraction entails the use of a tremendous amount of capital equipment and labour which might better be expended in the manufacture of clothing and other necessities of life so badly needed by the average Russian.

WHILE, as shown in the preceding article, we cannot calculate the cost of these exports in monetary terms, this does not make the cost any less real involving as it does the depletion of certain natural resources and the added burden of labour which her people must bear in making these exports possible. We may therefore rest assured that as soon as she has realized the fulfilment of her plans, has become economically independent of other nations, is able to manufacture her own products instead of purchasing them abroad and is therefore no longer under the necessity of making her present exports, they will cease and the capital and labour involved will be devoted to increasing the production of some of the many things which Russians have been denied during these years of social saving and individual sacrifice.

It is with this question of Russia's future that we are particularly interested. What factors will determine the volume and kind of her exports when she has fulfilled her present plans? In

Russia, as in all other countries, the exportation of either raw materials or manufactured products involves the depletion of natural resources and the expenditure of labour, and when exported the raw materials and labour are wasted unless something equally valuable and usable is imported to take their places. Profit as we understand the term has no place in the Soviet national economy, — indeed it is difficult to see how the economic organization of Russia could be used to produce a monetary profit for Russia through export trade and at the same time bring any advantage to her citizens.

On the other hand, when a pair of Russian shoes are shipped abroad, even the most ignorant Russian can see the leather they contain and realize the labour involved in their manufacture. Are these shoes to be given away to someone beyond his borders? American dollars, English pounds and French francs are useless to him, credits with these countries will not take the place of his leather and labour, and while he can appreciate gold, his needs for it are limited, and in any case he can't make it take the place of the shoes which he could have worn. But a new radio tube, a camera or even a few pounds of tea are very different matters, he can use these things and would probably exchange his shoes for them provided he cannot supply himself with them and can supply himself with more shoes than he can wear.

HERE, then, is the answer to those who fear the economic consequence of Russia's industrialization. She will export only to the extent to which she imports, balanced trade will be her object unless perchance she can contrive what we would consider an unfavourable trade balance by inducing other nations to give her more wealth than she gives them. The extent of Russia's competition in foreign markets as a producer will, therefore, be determined by the extent of her activities in those markets as a consumer. To what extent will she be a consumer of foreign products?

Russia is a large country extending from the arctic to the subtropic, with the necessary climates and soils for growing most agricultural produce, and containing supplies of practically all known natural resources. Certain products of the tropics she may have to import in larger and larger quantities. Finished goods capable of production only by certain types of foreign artisans she will also have to import. The necessity of such imports will be the measure of her exports and competition. For the most part she will be self-sustaining, producing goods only that she may consume them and as far as one can see practically unaffected by the economic conditions outside her borders.

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